The New-York Times.

VOL. X...NO. 3053. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE ENGAGEMENT NEAR MARTINSBURGH.

Official Report of Maj.-Gen. Patterson.

TEN THOUSAND REBELS ROUTED.

Three of the National Forces Killed and Ten Wounded.

HOW GEN. SCOTT RECEIVED THE NEWS.

Preparations for the Advance Towards Manassas Junction.

The Troops Being Formed into Brigades.

Gen. Fremont to Command the Great Western Movement.

The New Legislature of Virginia in Session.

Recognition by the National Government.

Preparations for Celebrating the 4th.

THE FIGHT NEAR MARTINSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3.

The following dispatch was received here at 2½ o'clock this morning:

BLACK RIVER, NEAR MARTINSBURGH, July 2, 1861.

To Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General:

I left Williamsport, at 6 o'clock this morning, for this place, and drove and routed the rebels who were about 10,000 strong, and who had four guns. I now occupy their camp, with the loss, I regret to say, of three killed and ten wounded.

[Signed,] R. PATTERSON,
Major-General Commanding.

It is stated that Gen. SCOTT was so much gratified with this news that the President was waked to receive it.

The Cabinet met, to-day, with more than usual good spirit in consequence of the news.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, July 3.

The following is an official list of the wounded now in the hospital here, brought here after the fight at Williamsport:

ELEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

James Morgan, of Company B, severely; M. F. Hemaker, of Company B, severely; Fred. Hutching, of Company E, and Color Sergeant of Capt. Bryant, severely; Fred. Bonner, of Company G, not severely.

KILLED.

GEORGE DRAKE, of Milwaukee, Company A, Capt. PENGHAM; and one, whose name is not yet learned, of Company B, Capt. MITCHELL.

The names of the others of the killed and wounded will be sent by telegraph as fast as it is possible to get them.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3.

The seizure of the steamer *St. Nicholas*, by Capt. HOLLINS and his co-pirates, has done what the United States Government should long since have done,—it has put a stop to communication with the rebels of the Virginia shore. Until now the *St Nicholas* and other boats have kept up constant communication between the rebels of Maryland and the rebels of Virginia—the latter being furnished with large supplies of provisions and ammunition through the same channel. In seizing the boat, the rebels have killed the goose that was laying them golden eggs.

SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican members of the Senate will hold a caucus to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, to determine whether they will remove the present rebel officers of the Senate.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ARRIVED.

The Twenty-fourth, New-York, Col. SULLIVAN, from Oswego, passed through the city to-day, and went into camp.

THE PARADE ON THE FOURTH.

The parade of the New-York troops to morrow morning will include twenty-three regiments, unless an advance into Virginia relieves them of the annoyance of being made a show.

GUARD IN THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It being suspected that a plot existed to destroy the public buildings, an extra guard has been stationed so as to preclude access to the lower stories after business hours.

A BEN. WOOD IN BAD ODOR.

Quite a scene occurred in the hall of one our hotels to-day, between Major YOUNG, of the Oneida regiment, and BEN. WOOD, of your City. The Major in very eloquent terms denounced WOOD as a traitor and a gambler, and as a political scoundrel. WOOD attempted to retort, but was too excited to say anything, and lighting the wrong end of a cigar, beat a retreat through the hall.

A POST-OFFICE ROBBER.

A day or two since, Detective Officer ALLEN, of the City police, took to the post-office a large number of letters, which he found in the canal, near Seventh street. They were mostly addressed to members of the New-York Eighth, and all had been broken open and rifled of their contents. A decoy letter was issued, and SAMUEL A. WOODS, the Postmaster of the New-York Eighth Regiment, Company B, was caught with the gold upon his person which had been put in the decoy envelope. He was arrested, taken before a magistrate, acknowledged his guilt, and pleaded poverty and the necessities of his family, but was committed to jail for future trial.

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

The "Fourth of July" will be appropriately observed here. Several of the Sabbath Schools of the District will unite in a celebration of the day. The Twelfth New-Yorkers and the Massachusetts First have arranged for fireworks at night.

A HORSE STORY.

Col. TOMPKINS, of the New-York Second, was visiting a house near Ball's Cross roads, on Sunday night, when he secured his horse to a tree and left him. A sentinel near by saw the animal in the darkness and mistook it for a man. He challenged the horse, but received no reply, and fired upon him, killing him instantly.

FOUR REBELS KILLED.

It turns out that there were four rebels killed in the affray near Alexandria on Sunday. The fourth body has been found in the woods by our scouts.

REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT.

An hour before sunset to-day the First and Second New-Jersey Regiments were reviewed together by the President. They made a fine display.

A LARGE ARCH.

The supports of the great arch at Cabin John, on the Washington Aqueduct, were removed yesterday—the weight being thus thrown upon the abutments. This is the largest stone arch in the world, and stands as a monument to the skill of Gen. MEIGS, the engineer.

WEST POINTERS AS DRILL-OFFICERS.

Thirty-two West Point cadets, just graduated, arrived in this city to-day, and will be immediately detailed as drill-officers among the regiments here, by order of Gen. MANSFIELD.

A MEMBER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, of North Caroline, was duly elected on the 12th day of June last to represent the First District of North Carolina, and has arrived, with his certificate of election. Mr. FOSTER received all the votes cast at the polls in his District.

MR. COLFAX WITHDRAWN.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX has withdrawn from the contest for the Speakership, and will urge his friends to support Col. BLAIR.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS GONE HOME.

It is reported that the First South Carolina Regiment, which was in service at Manassas, has returned to Palmettodom. Its term of service expired on Sunday.

ILLNESS OF MRS. MARSTEN.

The wife of GEORGE MARSTEN, Door-keeper of the last House, is dangerously sick at her residence in New-Hampshire.

FORMING BRIGADES.

The War Department is engaged in dividing the forces hereabouts into Brigades. The Seventy-first New-York, the two Rhode Island, and the Second New-Hampshire have been put in one Brigade, under the command of Col. BURNSIDE, of the First Rhode Island. The Fifth, Eighth, and Twenty-eighth Volunteers and the Garibaldi Guards will probably constitute another Brigade.

WANT OF SHOES.

The Sixty ninth Regiment is absolutely suffering for shoes. It being a three months regiment, some bit of red tape has to be cut before the Government can supply the men with shoes. It is shameful that anything should be permitted to interfere with supplying troops in the field with what is absolutely necessary to their comfort and health.

NO DISPATCHES FROM FRANCE.

The Government has no dispatches from our Minister to France, and of course has nothing that can throw light upon the meaning of the paragraph copied in the *Moniteur*, relating to the recognition of the rebel States. Our advices from England represent the tendency of both Government and People as decidedly more friendly to the Government of this country.

A SHORT SESSION.

You will be glad to learn that the leading members of the Senate and House have determined not to permit a protracted session. No countenance will be given to any efforts that may be made to introduce measures not essential to the vigorous prosecution of the war.

THE MOVEMENT FORWARD.

We have much of the activity indicating a forward movement along the entire line of the other side of the Potomac, but there is yet no condition of things which warrants the expectation of a great advance within a few hours. Some of the regiments will go forward, and some from this side will go over to take their places; but the advance will not be beyond Fairfax Court-house, if indeed it is so far.

GEN. WOOL.

Gen. SCOTT himself prepared the order of last April remanding Gen. WOOL back to Troy from New York, and the latter has never been named as the commander of the forces in and around Monroe. All such commanders are appointed by the Cabinet, and if any errors have been committed Gen. CAMERON is only responsible as one of the Cabinet Ministers. He is certainly not responsible for any failure to give Gen. WOOL a place on the battle-field. By the way, it is an error to suppose Gen. WOOL to be where he can be of no service to the country. He is where he can do more good than he could possibly do in the field.

LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 3.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment of New-York State Volunteers, from Oswego, arrived here at seven o'clock to-day, and were temporarily quartered on the Avenue. No more are expected to arrive to-day.

The First Minnesota Regiment broke camp this morning, and embarked at the Navy-yard, on the steamers *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore*, for Alexandria, taking all their camp equipage with them.

A thirty-pounder rifle cannon, just mounted here, is at the railroad station, labeled Major DOUBLEDAY, Williamsport. It is soon to be forwarded.

It is uncertain whether the President's message will be transmitted to Congress to-morrow or Friday, probably on Friday. It can, however, be definitely stated that the document will be telegraphed to the Press, as no copies will be sent out in advance.

The report of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Treasury, are now completed, but they are as unattainable as the message itself. The latter will not much exceed the President's Inaugural, and will be devoted exclusively to questions growing out of the war. It will be decided and emphatic in favor of the maintenance of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic at all hazards.

Notwithstanding former reports and rumors about Maj.-Gen FREMONT's command, it was not until to-day that a conclusion was reached by the Government. He impatiently awaited its orders, while carefully refraining from expressing a preference for any particular field. He had a long interview with the President last night, and will at once leave Washington to take command of the great western movement.

Mr. HALDEMAN, United States Minister to Sweden, has reached Stockholm. The Government there, as in other European countries, expresses its sincere sympathies with the cause in which the United States are now engaged.

The candidates for Speaker are reduced to two, Messrs. GROW and BLAIR. In order to lessen the number, and prevent delay in organizing, which a triangular contest among the Republicans might occasion, Mr. COLFAX announced to both the other candidates to-day that he had been brought out as a candidate, contrary to his wishes, and should at the opening of the session to-morrow decline being voted for.

The contest for Clerk is more exciting than that for the Speakership.

The other officers of the House are hardly thought of, excepting by the numerous candidates themselves, and those who expect to obtain places under them.

The following are the parties to whom the building of a gun boat to each has been awarded by the Navy Department: Baltimore, JOHN J. ABRAHAM; Wilmington, W. THACHER; Philadelphia, JOHN LYNN, JACOB BIRELY and HILLIMAN & STAKER; New-York, JACOB WESTERVELT, JOHN ENGLISH, THOMAS STACK, JER. SIMONSON, E. & H. PALLON, and WEBB & Co.; East Haddam, E. J. W. GOODSPEED; Mystic, Mapsen, Fish & Co.; Portland, Conn., Gildersleeve & Sons; Boston, Paul Curtis, A. & G Sampson, and Curtis & Tilden; Newburyport, G. W. Jackson, Jr.; Thomaston, G. W. Lawrence; Belfast, C. P. Carter; Portland, Joseph W. Dyer; Bath, Larrabee & Allen; Kennebunk, N. N. Thompson.

The list of parties to whom the building of the steam machinery for the gun-boats has been awarded is as follows: Baltimore, CHARLES RENDER, one; Chester (Pa.) Iron Works, one; Philadelphia, MERRICK & Co., one; NORRIS & Co, two; New-York, Novelty Works, three; Allaire Works, two; Morgan Works, three; Newburgh, Highland Iron Works, one; Hartford, WOODRUFF & BLACK, one; Boston, HARRISON LORING, two; Atlantic Works, one.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CROWDS IN THE HOTELS—THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS—INDICATIONS OF THE POPULAR MIND—GEN. SCOTT AND THE WAR—THE SPEAKERSHIP, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

The hotels of Washington are crowded with a promiscuous throng of soldiers and politicians, eager for military and civic appointments. The epaulets, however, considerably predominate, and the legitimate inference is that genuine patriotism is in at least equal proportion to the cheap article which passes current in "piping times of peace." The members elect to Congress are rapidly flocking in. There seems to be but one opinion among them, so far as I have been able to ascertain, and that favors a vigorous prosecution of the war. The murmur at the tardiness of operations at head-quarters is loud and deep, and the speeches made last night by Messrs. BLAIR and HICKMAN give fair expression to the impatience of the members of Congress with the slow and cautious operations of the Government, or with the Commander-in-Chief. There can be no doubt that the Congressmen, coming fresh from the people, reflect their sentiments; and if General SCOTT can be moved by public opinion to deviate from his own convictions of duty, the immense pressure brought to bear upon him must be productive of immediate results, either victorious or otherwise.

The fact that Mr. BLAIR is a candidate for the Speakership, and a man of sagacity, gives additional importance to his warlike demonstration, and shows the direction in which the popular current sets. His rivals, Messrs. GROW and COLFAX, will doubtless be as clamorous for a fight as the Missourian; and the sum total of these popular exponents furnishes a highly satisfactory evidence of the spirit of the country.

But after all, I retain implicit confidence in the right intentions of the Administration, and the military experience as well as patriotism of Gen. SCOTT. It is well—indeed, it is highly gratifying to know that the people and the army are impatient of delay in the prosecution of the war, and that no argument or appeal is necessary in order to secure ample supplies of men and money for its prosecution. If the people were indifferent upon the all-important question of preserving the Union, and soldiers had to be raised by offering bounties, or as they are raised by the rebels, by conscriptions and mobs, sad indeed would be our prospects.

Who does not prefer to use the curb in restraining a spirited horse rather than the spur or whip in urging him forward? It is the good fortune of the Administration at present to be under the necessity of using the curb, and I think that the events of the campaign will demonstrate to the people that the cause of the Union has not been betrayed.

I remember well the clamor that was raised against Gen. SCOTT in 1846. The war with Mexico broke out in the Spring, and the impatient public expected and demanded the Commander-in Chief to proceed immediately to the scene of conflict. He paid no regard to the popular clamor, but devoted himself sedulously to his preparations for the campaign, the difficulties of which he perfectly understood and provided against. The newspapers and the politicians then, as now, lost all patience, and it was freely said that Gen. SCOTT, the hero of Lundy's Lane, had no stomach for the fight. He remained here until September of that year, if my memory serves me, when, having completed his preparations, he proceeded to Vera Cruz. I need not add, that from that point to the City of Mexico, if we could leave out of view the causes of the war, his march was glorious beyond precedent to American arms. Every citizen who had murmured at his delays felt rebuked, as the news of his splendid victories reached us, at the thought of the ignorant complaints at his tardiness which were indulged in—and by universal consent, so far as this country is concerned, SCOTT was voted the greatest soldier of the age. The British Press joined in the American chorus of praise; and the London *Times* spoke with admiration of the fact that the general orders on the eve of battle served as a description of the event, so perfect and comprehensive were the plans of the Commander-in-Chief.

It is safe to predict a career of success for our arms in the campaign for the suppression of rebellion as brilliant as that of Mexico.

A member of Congress the other evening made a fling at the patriotism of Gen. SCOTT, which the people will not sanction, and of which the author will live to be ashamed. To doubt his fidelity because he was born in Virginia is to doubt that of WASHINGTON himself; and the remark was anything but complimentary to the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. BLAIR, in whose honor the serenade was given. He, too, is a Southern man, to say nothing of Andrew Johnston, Carlile, Etheredge, Clay, Nelson, and a host of others, who are at least as patriotic and self-sacrificing as the member.

It is understood that Mr. BLAIR's friends and those of Mr. FORNEY will pull together for the offices of Speaker and Clerk of the House, while those of Messrs. GROW and ETHERIDGE will coöperate. It is thus apparent that there is still a North and a South, and that parties are as studious as ever to avoid sectionalism in their combinations. As of old, a Northern man and a Southern man put their shoulders together under Republican rule, and that latter half the South has seceded. No fact could more clearly disprove the oft-repeated charge of "sectionalism" brought against the Republicans. If the propagandists of Slavery were equally powerful in the Government, they would trust no man who could not call his roll of slaves.

There will doubtless be numerous candidates for the other places. I have heard several strange names mentioned for Sergeant at-Arms, Doorkeeper, &c. The Senate will perform an unwonted duty in the election of a Secretary and other officers. Mr. DICKENS, the old Secretary, is said to be in feeble health, and from this cause, as well as his long prevailing deafness, he is no longer capable of performing the duties of the station. I understand that Mr. WESTON, of the *Republican*, will stand for the place. It is due to him to say that few men have done so much for the cause of Republicanism by their writings, and if partisan services are to be taken into the account, he has deserved his reward.

I am gratified to learn from the note of Mr. RUSSELL that his letters—and especially that relating to Fort Pickens—were not intrusted to the fastidious hands of the traitor Postmasters. I was not aware that he had so just an appreciation of his kind friends; and the fact goes far to remove the ground of my comment. Still his letter is published, and the hostile parties may know each others condition; but since they were aware of his profession, and of the nature of his visit, they cannot complain. In fact, I did not impeach his good faith, but merely called attention to what seemed a vain thing, viz.: great reserve and secrecy until he could publish his observations in the newspapers. I admit that Mr. RUSSELL could not, as a gentleman, communicate to the commanner of Fort Pickens what he saw in the hostile camp, and that he could, under the circumstances, write it for the London *Times*. But I do not question the value of the short-lived secrecy. The fault was that of the two commanders, and not that of the newspaper correspondent. OBSERVER.

FROM ACROSS THE POTOMAC.

THE EXPECTED ADVANCE TOWARDS MANASSAS JUNCTION—MOVING TROOPS AT NIGHT—THE THREE MONTHS REGIMENTS—BAD TREATMENT.

From our Special Correspondent.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va., Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

To judge from all that we can see and hear, an advance in force in the direction of Manassas Junction may be immediately expected. Vast quantities of provisions are crossing the river daily; and the three rotten old bridges which connect us with Washington have a perpetual ague under the tramp of regiments. Last night the First Maine Volunteers passed Fort Corcoran, about ten or eleven o'clock, on their way out to Gen. TYLER's brigade. There had been a furious rain-storm during the earlier part of the evening, so that in crossing many of the ravines on their outward march, the men had to wade thigh-deep through brawling torrents. Col. CORCORAN very kindly volunteered as a guide to the regiment, and conducted it safely to the destination assigned. Had it not been for his assistance, the Maine men would have stood in danger both of losing their way and being fired on by some of the Union regiments along the road, to not one of which had any notice been given that another regiment was expected.

This business of marching troops over by night, is one of the inexplicable fantasies of the War Department. Why they are not marched over in the morning, or at least, by daylight, no one can imagine. They arrive generally at their camping-grounds by two or three o'clock in the morning, weary, sleepy and overburdened; with no possible chance to hut themselves, pitch tents, or cook food, until three or four hours after their arrival. For obvious reasons, it was proper that the first so-called "invasion" of Virginia, should take place by night, being in the nature of a surprise. But now that we are fortified, and firmly established upon this side of the Potomac, who can conjecture any valid reason for invariably hurrying new regiments to this side under cover of darkness, and at the risk of being fired upon by alarmed and blundering pickets? The War Department would add much to the comfort of troops marching, by allowing them to cross at 7 o'clock in the morning instead of 9 or 10 o'clock at night.

All the indications here point towards an immediate advance upon Manassas Junction. Every camp resounds with martial preparations, and the men are looking eagerly forward to their first battle with the enemy. Every officer who can be spared from the regular service is being impressed into the organization of the Volunteer Brigades. It is thought that *nearly all* the regiments which have been here since April, will be sent forward, and that their places on these Heights and in Washington, will be supplied by the raw regiments lately arrived. This will give the latter time to drill and become somewhat accustomed to their new profession; while also affording to the regiments enlisted only for three months, a chance to see active service before returning to their respective States.

I hear many officers of the regular army express a hope that Gen. MANSFIELD may take command of the advance—should the expected advance be made. They plead that he is an experienced Engineer, who led the forces of Gen. TAYLOR into Mexico, and that he has had more experience in commanding men under fire than any other officer now available. To this we may add, that as Inspector-General, he is known to, and knows, every officer in the service; and that having sworn in all the Volunteers, his presence, at least, would be familiar to every private in the command. These points are regarded as important advantages by military men, who ought to be posted in such matters; and for this reason I state them, without either note or comment.

All the three-months regiments express themselves anxious to return at the expiration of their terms, if only for an interval of ten or twenty days to settle up their business, see friends, and procure a proper outfit before enlisting for the War. The Government, I think, has not done wisely in refusing to reclothe or arm with better weapons any of those who were the first to volunteer in the cause of the Union. It will be remembered that the President, in his first Call, only asked for regiments to serve three months each; so that the men had actually no opportunity to enlist for a longer period. It is neither just, therefore, nor would it appear good policy, to now answer these men, when they ask for new clothes, new shoes, or more serviceable muskets, that "Government cannot furnish any supplies to men who will be out of its service in a month."

This answer presupposes that the men will not enlist again; that they have rendered no public aid deserving reward during the past two months and a half; and that they can fight as well, during the next twenty or thirty days, shoeless, ragged, and with old smooth-bore muskets, as they could if properly equipped and armed. No sensible man here doubts that the most important battle or battles of this second War of Independence will be fought within the next fifteen days, and within fifteen or, at farthest, twenty miles of this spot. In the contest thus imminent, it is mainly three-months regiments that will be engaged—the Volunteers for the war, with the exception of the Fire Zouaves, not yet being in condition to take the field with such assurance of good discipline as should properly be given to them. Are we to be told, then, that reopening communications with the National Capital; guarding that Capital in its hour of extremest peril; bastioning these Heights, and making them bristle with artillery, and finally marching out on strongly fortified positions, defended by a desperate enemy, at least as numerous as ourselves—that all these services, forsooth, are not worth a pair of marching shoes, decent suits of clothes, and the use of a proper weapon for each man? In the opinion of many good judges here, the heaviest work of this great struggle will have been ended before the last day of the present month.

These matters are mentioned, not in any spirit of complaint, but with the view of pointing out to those in authority where a damaging mistake has been made. True wisdom would have suggested—wholly apart from justice or gratitude—that the three-months men should have been liberally treated by the Government whose Capital they, and they alone, placed out of danger; that their wants should have been supplied, and encouragement thus given to them to enlist for a longer period. That a great majority of them will reënlist for the War, there can be no question, but it must be of their own free will and volition; and should any trickery be attempted with a view to coercing their choice, it cannot fail to recoil in a general and emphatic refusal. They should be sent home handsomely—so many as may be left of them—at the end of their respective terms; and permission given to each Colonel to open a recruiting office "for the war," on his return to the place from whence he started. H.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, July 3.

An order was issued to-day forming two brigades out of the four regiments now here. One under command of Col. FRANKLIN, consisting of the Massachusetts Fifth and Pennsylvania Fourth, and the other under Col. WILCOX, of the Michigan First, consisting of that regiment and the Fire Zouaves.

The Minnesota Second, Col. GORMAN, arrived here to-day, and are encamped on the right of the Massachusetts Regiment.

All is quiet at the camps, and there are no more cases of pickets being fired upon.

Rockets were frequently sent up by the secession pickets during last night.

There are no present indications of an advance.

GEN. LYON MADE A MAJOR-GENERAL.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 3.

The *Democrat* announces the promotion of Brig.-Gen. LYON to a Major-Generalship. His command embraces Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri.

Three companies of the Seventh Regiment left De Soto last night to support the Home Guards in that section against the attacks of the Secessionists, who have artillery and gather their clans by the discharge of cannon.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 3.

The steamer *Hugh Jenkins* left here some days since with three companies of Federal troops on board, on a secret expedition to Easton, Talbot County, for the purpose of recovering certain arms said to have been sent from here by Marshal KANE, to a military organization in that section of the State. The officers in charge of the expedition waited on Col. LLOYD TILGHMAN and —— CARROLLTOWN, another officer, both of whom refused to give any satisfaction in regard to the arms. They were told they must find them for themselves and both gentlemen were very offensive in their deportment. One drew a pistol on the Federal officers. Under these circumstances both were arrested and brought to Fort McHenry.

Several houses were searched, but only a few rifles were found.

The brig *Selferino*, sent as a prize to New-York, is owned by Messrs. SAMUEL H. TRAVERS and C. M. JACKSON & Co., and the cargo by W. H. D. C. WRIGHT, of this City. Orders had been sent her to go to New-York instead of Charleston.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 3.

Great efforts are making for a celebration of the 4th of July here by Union men.

A splendid silk national flag, regimental size, has been prepared by the citizens of Baltimore, to present to the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. The stars are encircled with the following inscription, in gilt letters: "Loyal citizens of Baltimore to the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts." In the inside of this inscription is another circle, with the words: "Pratt-street, Baltimore, April 19, 1861." It is designed to present this flag to morrow, if arrangements can be made.

Soldiers are still on guard in various parts of the city. They receive many civilities from loyal citizens.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW-VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, July 3.

Both Houses of the Legislature organized yesterday. Lieut.-Gov. PAISELY took the chair in the Senate, and DANIEL FROST, of Jackson, was elected Speaker of the House.

Gov. PIERPONT's Message was sent to both bodies last night, together with a document from Washington, officially recognizing the new Government. The message is a very able document, and gives unusual satisfaction. It is a succinct review of secession in Virginia and of the causes leading to the formation of the present Government, and recommends an energetic coöperation with the Federal Government.

Twenty seven thousand dollars in specie, belonging to the State, was seized and brought here last night, by order of the Governor, from the Exchange Bank of Weston. It is supposed that Gov. WISE was heading for Weston to get this money.

COL. BAKER'S PHILADELPHIA REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 3.

Col. BAKER'S Regiment broke camp to-day, and proceeded to the Navy-yard to embark for Fortress Monroe. The orders were countermanded, and they will proceed directly to Washington.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Lieut. BANKHEAD, attached to the recruiting rendezvous in Cedar-street, has left for Washington, it is supposed on official business. He is one of the loyal officers whose Southern birth has prevented his promotion, while many of his juniors are advanced. He belongs to the Fifth Infantry, entered that regiment after a severe course at West Point, in 1850, and has been doing duty as a first lieutenant for six years. Were he rewarded like some even of his own regiment, he would be a major now.

Capt. PERKINS, of the Fourth Artillery, whose gallant work at Williamsport has been made the theme of a special message to the War Department, is a New-Yorker. He graduated at West Point in the usual manner, and was made a second lieutenant in the Second Artillery fourteen years ago. He was promoted a grade in '54, and to a captaincy since the President's first proclamation. The West Point officers are showing pretty plainly that they were not truants at school.

A private letter from the War Department reminds us that, according to the Army regulations of the United States, "no private or non-commissioned officer of the service can be raised, at once, to a higher rank than that of a second lieutenant;" and that "no regulation is violated by promoting citizens to any grade." Our correspondent says nothing of the disposition to be made of the 1,500 men recommended by their superior officers as eminently fit for the commissions of even second lieutenants.

Capt. WM. M. ARMSTRONG, late of the Navy, who died at Norfolk on the 1st inst., was the thirtieth commodore on the naval register, and served as a midshipman in the War of 1812. He was a native of Kentucky, but was appointed from Mississippi. His sea service was seventeen years, shore duty twelve years and three months, and he was unemployed nearly sixteen years. Capt. ARMSTRONG was a Union man, and although he resigned, would not serve actively against the United States Government. He once said, "If the Union ever dies, may I never live to weep for it."

Yesterday the Navy Department forwarded the sailing orders of the *Susquehanna* to Boston. This vessel lately returned from a ten months' cruise in the Mediterranean. The officers who resigned from her, and her sick men, have been replaced. She is now in thorough sea-going condition, and will be an effective craft on the blockade. Capt. CHAUNCEY, of New-York, goes out instead of Capt. HOLLINS, who resigned. The other chief officers are Lieut. J. YOUNG, WILLIAM GWINN, A. W. WEAVER, and J. G. WALKER, Chief Engineer GEO. SEWELL, (the condenser man,) Surgeon J. SEALS, Acting Master G. B. LIVINGSTON, Marine Officer P. R. RANDALL.

WASHINGTON IRVING, nephew to the historian, who received a Paymaster's appointment in the Navy some time since, has been ordered to sea. His ship is the *Susquehanna*, which is destined for the blockade. Mr. IRVING is described by an old salt correspondent of ours, as "a real handsome chap, talented-looking and bright, and evidently warranted "to wash.'"

A detachment of United States Marines arrived here yesterday. They have been sent on to fill up the vacancies in the guard of the sailing-corvette *Savannah*, 26. An order has been received to have a certain number of marines ready in a few days to reinforce the *personnel* of several vessels of the blockade fleet. They will be ready in a short time.

Capt. FOOTE again visited New-York yesterday, in relation to the chartering of the Fulton Ferry boats, named some time since. The Board of Examiners adjourned last evening, until the 5th. The new armament of the *Harriet Lane* is approaching completion. The *Savannah* and other craft remain in *statu quo*.

The *Juniata* and *Tuscarora*, the two steamships ordered to be built at the Philadelphia Navy-yard are going ahead rapidly. The *Live Yankee* will be soon reported ready for sea. The gunboats *Dobbin*, *Allen* and *Keystone State* are also at the yard.

[*For Additional Rebellion News see Fourth and Eighth Pages.*]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Protest of Our Minister at Paris against Remarks in the Moniteur.

Arrival of the Rebel Commissioners at Paris

POLICY OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE RECOGNITION OF ITALY BY FRANCE.

THE REFORMS GRANTED TO POLAND.

Probable Visit of the Russian Emperor to France.

Our London, Paris and Dresden Correspondence.

A Demand for the Reopening of the Cotton Ports.

RUMORED DEATH OF THE SULTAN.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at about 9½ o'clock on the morning of the 22d, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 23d ultimo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Edinburgh* arrived at Queenstown at 10½ P. M. on the 20th, and reached Liverpool on the following evening.

The *North Briton* arrived off Londonderry on the morning of the 22d, with news of the loss of the *Canadian* and thirty-five lives, in the Straits of Belle Isle.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. GRIFFITH asked whether Government had received information that an Austrian Envoy had recently arrived at Paris, from Vienna, with a secret and confidential proposition from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of the French, to the effect that the two Emperors should coöperate to form an independent army for the protection of the temporalities of the Pope, and would engage to prevent Piedmont from entering the States of the Church.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the Foreign Office had received no official information, but a communication had been made by the French Ambassador, stating that the Austrian and Spanish Ambassadors at Paris, proposed in general terms, that the Catholic Powers should act in concert in maintaining the temporal power of the Pope, but the proposition had been rejected.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to an inquiry, said that Spain had given a pledge that whether the annexation of St. Domingo were accepted or not, slavery would not be introduced into the Island.

The general Parliamentary proceedings were devoid of interest.

A meeting had been held in Marylebone, London, for the purpose of raising funds for the fugitive slave ANDERSON, and for his kinsmen in Hamilton, Canada West, to aid them in raising a Church and school. The Rev. Dr. BURNS presided. ANDERSON addressed the meeting and regretted that he had been compelled to shed blood to obtain his liberty. The meeting justified him in the course he had taken, and evinced considerable enthusiasm in his behalf. A monster meeting on behalf of ANDERSON was announced to be held at Exeter Hall, on 2d July.

The London *Times*, of the 21st ultimo, publishes three full sheets of eight pages each—in all twenty four pages! The impression is said to contain four thousand advertisements of all lengths, and is the largest production that has ever issued from the daily Press.

The rumor is revived that the CZAR will this season visit the Emperor NAPOLEON at Chalon's Camp.

Capt. RUSSELL, who was appointed by the French Government to report upon the performance of the *Great Eastern*, on her voyage to and from New-York, has had an audience of the Emperor. Capt. RUSSELL is stated to have expressed the opinion that a reunion between the Northern and Southern States is impossible, and that the establishment of two republics is inevitable. The armaments of the North, he says, are by no means so formidable as represented. He apprehends the same state of things in the South, and does not look on serious warfare as imminent for some time to come.

The French Government have introduced a bill permitting the import into French Colonies of all merchandise allowed to enter France, on the same terms, with an extra duty of 10 francs to 20 francs per ton, if imported in foreign vessels, thus continuing the system of preferential duties in favor of French shipping. French Colonial produce is also to be permitted export in both French and foreign ships.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* learns that Mr. DAYTON, the U. S. Minister, had remonstrated against the assimilation of the Southern States of America to Italy, contained in the late article of the *Patrie*, reproduced by the *Moniteur*.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent writes as follows: "The Commissioners of the Southern States of America—Judge ROST, Mr. DUDLEY MANN and Mr. YANCEY—arrived in Paris a few days since. They have not been officially received by the French Government. These gentlemen speak as if they expected Great Britain would acknowledge 'the South.' I think they are guessing too fast. North and South are much more likely, when they make friends, to pick a united quarrel with England. The general impression in Paris is that the civil war in America will be a bloodless one. At all events, France will act with caution, holding communication only with the Government of Washington."

The Emperor was shortly to proceed to Vichy, and it was reported he would meet the French Ministers from Constantinople, Rome, Madrid, Vienna, Berlin, and possibly from St. Petersburgh.

Marshal NEIL, it was said, would be sent to

Turin to compliment VICTOR EMANUEL on the recognition by France of the new kingdom.

A Paris telegram of the 21st to the London *Post* says that the circular of the French Government to its representatives about announcing to them the recognition of Italy, had been forwarded.

The Bourse on the 21st was steady; Rentes 67.35.

The matter of the recognition of the new Kingdom of Italy by France continues to be the subject of conjecture at Turin in the absence of any official announcement. There appears to be no doubt, however, that the recognition had actually taken place. The *Opinione* of Turin states that the note of recognition arrived at Turin on the 19th, and that it would be published as soon as the reply of the Italian Government should have reached the Emperor.

There was a vague rumor that Baron RICASOLI hesitated to accept the recognition in the terms in which it was tendered. There was also a rumor, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, that the annexation of the island of Sardinia to France, in return for France's recognition of the new Kingdom, had been decided upon. On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of the London *Post* writes that all that is said about new territorial possessions demanded by France, is radically false, and the question of the cession of Sardinia has, notoriously, never been raised. The same correspondent says the French Government was merely awaiting the answer of the Cabinet of Turin, in order to give an official form to the recognition.

The Paris papers publish a telegram dated Rome, June 18, stating that a dispatch had been received at the Vatican from Paris, announcing the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy *de facto*, with reservation of all rights. The same telegram asserts that the French dispatch also expresses regret at the non-fulfillment of the treaties of Zurich, and promises an indefinite duration of the occupation of Rome by French troops. It is added that in consequence of this dispatch the Papal Government appeared more reassured.

GARIBALDI'S bill on the national armament, with some modifications, which had been approved of by the Ministry, was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies. PETRUCELLI opposed the bill. He considered the French occupation of Rome an outrage upon Italy. [Great agitation.] PETRUCELLI was called to order, and the general discussion on the bill terminated.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet had unanimously agreed to the Address to the Emperor.

Lisbon journals assert that the Portuguese Government refuse to acknowledge the new Italian Kingdom.

The Imperial decree relative to the organization of the Council of the State for Poland had been published. The new Council is to be composed of members of the Council of Administration, of members appointed by the Emperor, the members of the superior clergy, the Governors of the Provinces, and the President of the Agricultural Association. Its functions are to examine and give a deliberate vote on new laws on the budget for the year, and on all charges brought against public functionaries. The sittings of the Council will be secret, and the resolutions are not to be published before having been approved by the Emperor. The Imperial decrees for regulating the election of members to the Provincial District and Municipal Councils have also been published. The electoral laws contained therein are conceived in a liberal spirit. The eligibility of members is in no way effected by their religion or profession. The electoral franchise is very comprehensive; no person under twenty-five years of age can be an elector. The Judge of the District will be the President of each District Council, and the burgomaster that of each Municipal Council.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Drift of the English Press and Public Opinion—Different Form of Controversy North and South—Defects in the Commissariat—French Experience in Italy—What was said by M. Jules Favre—Charivari.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 21, 1861.

The English Journals are now busy "talking back" to the American journals for the indignation the latter express at the conduct of the English Government in the American War question. The English Government having placed itself on tenable, legal ground, on the question of neutrality, the English writers and speakers affect in turn great indignation that the Americans are not satisfied with this position. They appear to ignore completely the real cause of the American indignation; they seem to forget, or refuse to admit, that it is a consciousness on the part of the Americans that the English Government and aristocracy are against them and desire a destruction of the Republic, which lies at the bottom of their complaint against the mother country. This sentiment of the upper classes in England was shown in the first place by the hasty and ostentatious manner in which the traitors of the South were elevated to the rank of belligerents; and it has been shown since, in a hundred other not less unmistakable ways, through the public Press and the tone of the public men of the country. Not long ago we heard one of the ten leading statesmen of England use the following decided language to a group of American gentlemen: "Gentlemen," he said, "you must not build up any hopes on the good will or the aid of our Government. The Government and the aristocracy of England, while maintaining the strictest official neutrality, ask no better than to see you tearing each other to pieces. But if you will take the struggle from the ground of a mere duel between the North and the South, and elevate it to the dignity of a struggle for the abolition of Slavery, then you will force the governing classes of England, if from no more magnanimous motive than their own precedent in the emancipation of Slavery, to take sides with you" "But," he continued, "I think it wholly improbable that you can either subjugate the South or emancipate Slavery—and even admitting such a hypothesis, it will cost too much blood and treasure for the object to be gained. The best thing you can do, in my opinion, is to let the South go, and trust to time and the gradual expansion of Northern ideas for a reintegration of the seceding States."

Now here s one of the leading statesmen of England, and a man who knows as much of America as any man in England, who not only says that the governing classes of England would see a destruction of the Republic with pleasure, but who, himself, can see nothing else in the present conflict than a duel, and a struggle not worth what it will cost. What hope, indeed, can there be for English sympathy, when her statesmen are either against us or incapable of raising themselves to a comprehension of the nature of the struggle! If the English Government had not been so noisy and so hasty with its declaration on belligerent rights, or if it had had the boldness and the frankness to proclaim that in view of former incivilities on the part of the American Government, it had no occasion now to be nice with the same Government in placing itself upon legal grounds on the neutrality question, then we would have understood each other, and there would have been but little to say on the subject. But the British Ministry, coupled their neutrality declaration with hollow and insincere words of condolence and hope for the American Union, ashamed to look in the face at one and the same time the American people and their own antecedents on the slavery question; the London *Times*, as also the Ministry, makes a daily use in some form or other of that whining, apologetic expression: "Although our sympathies are naturally more with the North than the South, yet we cannot overlook certain facts," etc; even Mr. RUSSELL does not seem to have back-bone enough to father his own opinions, and when he sees anything in the South to condemn, must needs preface his condemnation with the remark that "perhaps the same thing is as bad or worse in the North, but so and so is the case here!" All this is pitiable enough in so great a people as the English, and one turns from the subject with pleasure.

One of the peculiarities of the present contest in America which has not escaped attention and criticism abroad, is the difference which exists between the language used to express the sentiments in the different sections. Thus, while the North uses arguments and no epithets but legal, constitutional ones, the South deals almost exclusively in personal, and most frequently very gross epithets. In France or England no writer or speaker would be tolerated for a moment among gentlemen who would leave the ground of argument for that of epithet; and not only would he put himself beyond the pale of good breeding, but he would compromise his cause by showing that he had no argument to support it. There is in fact something fearful, in a point of civilization, in the tone of the Southern Press at this moment. It is as complete a reign of savage barbarism as the world ever saw. Friends among officers of the army, or college students, each in every way the equal of the other, will separate one day to join the armies of their respective sections, and the next day the Northern man will find himself called by his late bosom friend a Northern hireling, a cut-throat, a besotted, sniveling Abolitionist, a ravisher of women, and so on. The thing is incomprehensible, and he naturally asks himself, what must be the condition of things in a community where such a terrible transformation can be forced on a man in so short a space of time? In the French view of the case a little fire and sword would have a happy effect in neutralizing such an atmosphere. The time has come in fact, as predicted by TOM CORWIN six months ago, "to draw the sword of the Lord and of Gideon."

It is no matter of surprise that you should meet with delays and difficulties in the organization of the Army Commissariat. During the late Italian campaign the matter of most astonishment was the size of this department. It seemed as if there were as many men, women, horses and wagons behind the army, as there were men, horses and wagons in the army. For a hundred miles in the rear, on every converging road, there was almost a continuous stream of wagons loaded with bread, wine, and hard biscuits, all the way from Paris, and even from Lille and Southampton. The railroad was given up to the transportation of soldiers, cavalry and artillery horses, artillery, bombs and balls, gun-boats in pieces, and other material of war, while all the peasants' carts with their owners in the whole country between the terminus of the great lines of French Railway and the army, were hired by the Commissary Department for the transportation of provisions. Even with the great development and completeness of the French Commissariat, the army was twice for a day without eatable bread. The first time was when the bakery had been fixed at Alexandria, and the army had arrived at Milan, thus putting two or three very hot days between the bakery and the army, rendering the bread unfit to eat when it arrived; the next time was when the bakery was at Milan, and the army got rapidly out of its reach beyond the Mincio Hundreds of cart-loads of sour and moldy bread were thus cast into the river in presence of soldiers who had absolutely nothing else to eat. But this state of things was quickly remedied. In an army made up almost exclusively of volunteers, it is easy to understand the difficulty of organizing the Commissary Department, because every one prefers to fight rather than to lag behind and attend to mules and bread-carts. But in a regular army it is not so; the discipline disposes of men exactly as the wants of the army require, and in view of the paramount importance of the Commissary Department, nothing else would have saved the present large army of the United States but the wise act of the President in placing a large proportion under the more rigid form of a long engagement.

As an offset to the insincere and unmanly tone of British statesmen on the American question, hear how JULES FAVRE, the great Republican orator of the French Legislature, speaks out in that body: "If I interrogate history, I see that powerful American Confederation undergoing disintegration. And why? Because the United States nourished in their breast the germ of death. The stars which accumulated on their flag could not hide from view the stain of Slavery. The North made a protestat on against the abominable institution, and the South seized the occasion for the commencement of a most impious struggle. And what do you suppose, Sir, was the first thought of this party? It laid hands upon one of the most precious institutions of the country; it destroyed the liberty of the Press, more dangerous in its eyes than the cannon of the Government at Washington."

M. JULES FAVRE was addressing the House in favor of a modification of the law on the Press. A new law has just passed, and been placed on the statutes, which ameliorates the condition of the Press thus far: That hereafter journals cannot be suppressed by right after two "warnings," but they are still susceptible of being strangled by a simple decree of the Minister, whenever he may deem any offence sufficiently grave to merit so severe a judgment. Thus the journals still have the cord around their necks, but the cord is no longer to draw by its own force—some one must lend their aid. And this M BILLAULT, the orator of the Government, informed the House, was to be the last word on the subject of the liberty of the Press. In this, most of the journals do not believe M. BILLAULT spoke the sentiments of the Emperor, for the journals still hope that they will be placed completely under the control of the civil law, like the private citizen, and they affect to believe that the Emperor favors this civil *régime* for their control.

A good deal has been said here in American circles about an article copied from the *Patrie* into the *Moniteur*—an article which declared that Italy was about to be recognized, with its new territorial limits, the same as the Southern Confederacy would be when it should have shown itself capable of maintaining a separate existence. Now this *rapprochement* of the two countries was purely personal to the writer, and crept into the *Moniteur* by inadvertence, and because it was tacked on to a declaration in regard to Italy, which was true, and became for the public official, by being found there. It was understood at the time, and was so stated in another journal, that the observation in regard to American affairs was only personal to the writer, and was published in the *Moniteur* by mistake, and here the matter would have rested but for the fact that M. GAILLARDET, in the *Presse*, and other persons, called attention to the subject. M. THOUVENEL has, therefore, been asked about it by official personages, and he declares that the observation in question had no business in the *Moniteur*, that it in no way either engages or represents the policy of the French Government, and that in no case will the French Government depart from its precedents in the question of recognition of the Southern Confederacy. What these precedents are I have no need to tell you. All I need to say is, that they do not

[illegible] very speedy recognition of the Slave Confederacy.

Among other sharp criticisms the *Charivari* gets off this week on American affairs, is one by CHAM, which represents two Indian Chiefs sitting on a prairie, watching in the distance two Americans fighting with bowie knives for the flag of the Union, which stands near them. One of the red-skins says to the other, pointing towards the combatants: "What a happy thing for us, oh, brother Sioux, that we did not allow ourselves to be civilized by these white men!"

A gentleman from New-York, Mr. EDWIN A. JOHNSON, met with his death this week, in Paris, by accident. He had been dining with another American gentleman, in the Avenue d' Antin, and after dinner was sitting in the window smoking a cigarette, when the window-guard gave way and he fell three stories to the paved court below, and was so injured that he died two days afterward. He was 37 years of age, and leaves a wife and two or three small children. MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS AT LONDON.

Mr. Train's Polemic Dejeuner—What Came of It—The Rebel Commissioners on the Continent—English Politics—Meeting of Convocation—Improvement in American Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 22, 1861.

Mr. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN has again come forward in a public character. Even the *Times* has not yet had the heart to raise its scourge over his last effort. Perhaps the great thunderer feels that the less its editorials meddle in future with American affairs the less trouble there will be. Mr. TRAIN is a popular man in England, too, and no one wishes to injure him. Dashing and careless of form, free and open-handed, he manages to collect about him at his informal breakfasts or at his more ostentatious displays—such as that of the 19th—a set of clever, and often even eminent men, who are not prevented by the fear of being dragged into publicity, from accepting his hospitality. Those who figured at the Union celebration of the battle of Bunker's Hill, were mostly literary men of more or less reputation. None were "representative men," unless in so far as they represented the Press.

Their letters and speeches as reported, down to the last comma and period, tell their own story better than any one could tell it without them, and overlooking for once the very unpleasant trick of publishing all these documents, Americans ought to be grateful to Mr. TRAIN for having given them so fair a chance of seeing their real position. Some of the papers here have been misled by the tone of Mr. TRAIN'S remarks into supposing that he was disappointed with the result of the trial, and felt sore at the coldness of his company towards the American Union. This is, I believe, not so. Mr. TRAIN was perfectly satisfied—every one in England (except, perhaps, in some narrow circles) must be satisfied, that the sympathies of the English are actively with us. What Mr. TRAIN objected to was, the ignorance they showed of the possibility of a rupture between America and England. What he wanted to wake them up to appreciate, was the necessity of their exerting themselves as individuals to prevent such a rupture, and to show America what they all knew, but what Americans still doubted, that England was and means to be our friend.

I have no doubt that the expression of feeling was a fair one. The English are the most practical people on the face of the earth. They would not, even when intoxicated, hang on Mr. TRAIN'S neck and swear to exterminate the rebels with their own hands. Moreover, they are under no call, as a nation, to feel passionate sympathy for us. As a nation, we have never felt any sympathy for them, nor even made the pretence of showing any until the Prince of Wales visited us. But nevertheless they feel, in their cold and practical way, that their true interests lie with the North, and their common sense tells them that the cause of free institutions, their own cause as much as ours, is bound up in the result of our contest. Slowly and steadily, then, and without the movement of a feature or an extra beat of the pulse, they gravitate towards us, and there they will remain unless we fling them off. Why should we be angry with their impassible nature? We may think it their mistake or their misfortune, but all we have to do is to meet it with a face as sepulchral as its own, and take the offered hand in the same practical spirit of mutual advantage in which it is given.

One name on Mr. TRAIN'S list is conspicuous from its absence. Our Minister, Mr. ADAMS, seems to have contented himself with a verbal answer to Mr. TRAIN'S invitation. He has evidently no idea of showing his hand nor of being dragged into publicity if he can help it. Perhaps he was warned by the fate of Mr. CLAY and Mr. BURLINGAME, at that unlucky meeting at the Louvre. Far from learning the same lesson, Mr. CLAY, who seems made with *cacoëthes scribendi*, has again appeared in print, though this time with a much more diplomatic air, and practically retracts what it would have spared great evil had he never spoken.

Meanwhile the Southern Commissioners, Messrs. DUDLEY MANN, YANCEY and ROST, have crossed the Channel, and sought the chances of another battle-field. To us loyalists their retreat seems a rout. They have failed in every single object that they tried for. They wished recognition, and they never were further from it than now. They wished agitation, but the House of Commons swept down on their poor champion, and overwhelmed him remorselessly. They wished to organize a fleet of privateers, and the British Government shut their ports in their faces. They wished to borrow money, and their bonds remain untaken. They hoped to create a popular feeling in their favor, and thanks to Mr. RUSSELL'S letters in the *Times*, popular opinion is more than ever against them. One sees every morning in the lists that are given of the guests at the first houses in the country, the names of our own representatives here. If any house worth entering is closed to them, it has yet to be known. But never yet have I seen the names of Mr. MANN, Mr. YANCEY or Mr. ROST in the columns that tell of fashionable life in the daily journals.

Yet, like good Generals, these three gentlemen "bate not a jot of heart or hope." With the pleasing and kindly, though erring, disposition to see, or pretend to see, all his own projects in the rosiest colors—that disposition which has made the originator of Southern Commercial Conventions and Southern European steamship lines, so harmlessly and humorously famous—Mr. DUDLEY MANN still trusts that England will reverse her policy, and, in the middle of their full retreat, the Confederates still boast of the distinction with which they have been treated in England. When the Southern armies gain a great victory, it will be time for them to return here. Until then they will no doubt find it useful to study the beauties of diplomacy under the direction of a skillful professor like Mr. THOUVENEL.

English affairs glide on at the usual peaceful pace. Politically, England is in a strange condition. Within the past week two bills have been brought to a division in the House of Commons, both originating on the Ministerial side—both important measures, and both involving serious questions of reform. One was for the abolition of church-rates; in other words, a bill to free Dissenters from paying for the support of the Church of England. This measure is as old as the great reforms that were carried in 1830-40. It has again and again passed the Commons by large majorities, only to be rejected by the Lords. The justice of its principle is evident and acknowledged even by its opponents. And yet on coming to a division upon it this year, the vote was a tie, and the Speaker threw it out. Does this show reaction or merely apathy? No one seems to care much on either side, so that it seems fair to ascribe this backward step to mere apathy and indifference among the people.

The other bill was to allot four seats in the House of Commons, which had been taken from old boroughs. The Ministry brought forward their plan. The House tore it to pieces and went into a free fight for the fragments—the result of which seems to have been unsatisfactory all round. One determination was unequivocally announced, however, and this was that no more seats should be given to the great cities than could be helped; and the reason was also given, that such constituencies were too radical. The people of these districts must at least be very good-natured to allow their claims to be kicked aside in so very contemptuous a way. On both these measures the Ministry were beaten, but in these days that is too common to excite a question. In matters of business, Parliament is but little better than our Congress, and the Ministry either cannot or will not make them work. They waste their time in talking, and undo every night all that their committees can do in the day.

Another body is now in session—*stat nominis umbra*—the ghost of what was once a great and powerful assembly. This is the Convocation, or the Ecclesiastical Synod. The dignitaries of the Church of England still meet together according to their ancient forms, and sitting in their two Houses, a shadowy burlesque of Parliament, prattle feebly over the few little questions on which they are still at liberty to dwell. This year, besides the harmless topics of hymn-books and God-parents, they have had the misfortune to fall foul of the heresies of that mournfully stupid book, the Oxford "Essays and Reviews," and have ransacked it to squeeze out all the wickedness it contains. But the days of the Tudors are passed, and the Convocation only makes itself painfully conspicuous. Even the *Times* thinks it only worthy of its mildest ridicule, and asks doubtingly what the Convocation is and why it meets. It is only curious as one of the many English Rip Van Winkles that every now and then surprise men by appearing in the garb of another age.

American affairs are steadily improving here. The discussion and airing that they have had in the Press has opened people's eyes and given a much wider range of knowledge and interest to the English than was the case two months ago. If a little amelioration of the Morrill tariff could be made, I am sure it would have an excellent effect here. The English Ministry have made a great error in treating our affairs. Their policy was mistaken, and they committed a stupid blunder. This is, however, no reason why our statesmen should imitate them. By relaxing our tariff a little, and giving also any favor in the way of obtaining cotton that did not conflict with the laws, our statesmen have it in their power to effect the firmest alliance with the people of England that ever yet has existed. Such a policy would be large, liberal and magnanimous, under the circumstances; too liberal, I fear, to find favor in any Government except a despotism like that of NAPOLEON. It may become, too, in case the war is prolonged, the means of still holding the Continental Powers quiet. If we have a great man to direct our country, he will neglect no opportunity of binding to our side the interests even more than the mere sympathies of every foreign nation for the present. But if our statesmen are capable of no broader range than the English ones, they will continue to keep up the snarlishness that threatens to cause a break between the two nations, and will imitate the capital blunders of a rival, when they might profit by them.

MATTERS IN GERMANY.

State of Sentiment on American Affairs in Germany—Assault upon our Consul at Frankfort.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DRESDEN, Monday, June 17, 1861.

So far as I can judge, the attacks of the London *Times* upon America find little sympathy in Germany. Indeed, that sheet is so strongly disliked throughout the country, that its advocacy of any cause is enough to damage that cause here. The course which it, and many other English papers, have taken, in regard to the "Macdonald affair," has deeply embittered the minds of the German, and especially the Prussian, people. Politicians as old as those of the *Times*, should surely know that a hostile public sentiment pervading a whole nation is more to be feared than any amount of mere diplomatic enmity, and that such a public sentiment is more easily aroused by a few contemptuous or insulting articles in the Press, than by many dignified differences as to important and clashing interests. Perhaps no Government has worked more constantly against the rise of German power than that of Russia, and yet Russia is not cursed in every café as cottage as is England, whose "money-bag policy" every Teuton makes it a point to despise and denounce. And yet, Germany and England are "natural allies."

I have to inform you (if you have not already heard) of an assault upon the Secretary of the American Legation at Frankfort, a few days ago. He was attacked at night, and unarmed, by several Prussian officers, who drew their swords upon him, and wounded him severely. It seems most probable that they were intoxicated, and mistook him for some one else. Their own account of the case, which is a curious specimen of clumsy pleading, represents the Secretary as coming out of a beer-house, (around the door of which they were standing, to catch a tardy soldier,) and insulting them repeatedly, in spite of the presence of a guard. Our chivalric group of warriors, it seems, after enduring with meekness all sorts of behavior from the representative of uncivilized America, were roused to madness by his retiring words, ran after him, and stabbed him *in the back* and breast! Sounds likely, doesn't it? I have the honor of a personal acquaintance with the Secretary, I believe; and if this be the same gentleman who occupied that position last year, he is incapable of such conduct as is laid to his charge.

No one, however, can doubt the capabilities of the military heroes of Germany. Half a dozen of them are more than a match for an American Secretary, if they can get at him from behind. I should add that the uniformed rowdies at Frankfort are not particular who is their victim, so he be unarmed. I have informed you on previous occasions of similar occurrences in that fair city, so unhappily doomed to be the Capital of the weakest Government now known to man. MORAL—God save us from ever becoming a Confederacy, or keeping a standing army.

Mr. RICKER, our energetic Consul at Frankfort, is prosecuting this matter with zeal. His exertions therein will worthily close his term of faithful and successful service. R. W. R.

THE LONDON PRESS.

A DEMAND FOR THE OPENING OF THE COTTON PORTS.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

As the American civil war progresses, and the prospect of a determined, and, it may be, a protracted struggle becomes more distinct, the question of the future supply of cotton begins to be discussed in this country with an amount of eagerness proportioned to the interests involved, and the serious consequences which may ensue should the source from which we have hitherto derived the greater portion of the raw material be closed against us. The blockade of the Southern ports, and the prohibition by the Southern Congress of the export of cotton except through the ports of the Confederate States, must, if carried out rigidly, effectually prevent the exit of cotton from any port of the Union. The pressure put upon the Southern States by means of the blockade, and the high prices at which provisions already range in New-Orleans, Mobile, and elsewhere, have impelled the Southerners to provide against future contingencies, and, with the view of carrying on the war independently of all external aid, to grow large quantities of grain. The consequence is, that breadths of land on which last season cotton was grown, are this year devoted to the cultivation of wheat and maize. *It is time that something should be done by this country, in conjunction with France, towards anticipating the great mischief which can hardly fail to ensue if the export of cotton from the Southern States is much longer interdicted.* We have, in conceding to the Southern States the rights of belligerents, also conceded those rights to the Federal Government in respect to those States. The blockade of the Southern ports is, therefore, an act the complete legality of which we cannot, and do not, question. But we do think that the commercial relations subsisting between this country, France and America, and the magnitude of the interests involved in the threatened interruption of trade, would fully justify the two Governments in proposing to the Cabinet of Washington the propriety, under existing circumstances, of opening one or more of the Southern ports to foreign shipping. Such a course might be taken without materially compromising the position of advantage which the command of the sea has conferred on the Federal Government, and it would be entirely consistent with that principle of the immunity of commerce from the pressure and ravages of war, of which the statesmen of America have always been the advocates. There is nothing, moreover, so very unusual in such an effort to accommodate the practice of civilized warfare to the exigencies of commerce. The import and export trade of Charleston, or Mobile, or New-Orleans, might be carried on under the strict surveillance of the blockading squadron, and might be restricted to those articles which form the staples of the Southern States, and to the merchandise ordinarily received in return. We do not see that the opening of a port or two in the South, would confer upon the Confederate States so great an advantage as should induce the Federal Government to negative peremptorily any such proposition, while there are other considerations which should induce the Federal Government to incline to it. The material wealth and the greatness of the United States, as of this country, are due to her foreign trade, and the largest and most valuable item of that trade is cotton. It is much easier to destroy a trade than to revive it. Cotton to this country is now indispensable. Upon the supply of that article depends the subsistence of some four millions of our people. We must, therefore, get the raw material, however we may procure it—if not from America, then from our own intertropical possessions, or from other parts of the earth. The delay involved in stimulating the supply may cost us dear, but eventually we should succeed; and our success would render us forever independent of America in the article of cotton. But, in the meantime, how will it be with the States? The foreign trade in their most valuable export will have ceased forever, for the nations which looked to America for their supplies of cotton will have been forced into other markets, and trade will have taken another and a new direction. As far as this country is concerned, we need not doubt, whatever may be the intermediate difficulty or distress at home, that she will before long become superior to it, and that she will obtain elsewhere those supplies which the American convulsion threatens with present annihilation. The British West Indies alone—even the Colony of British Guiana, and the islands of Jamaica and Barbadoes—in a very few seasons, and with such facilities for the introduction of labor as the British Parliament could grant, would raise a supply of cotton sufficient for our need, to say nothing of British India, Australia, Brazil, the African Coast, Egypt and Syria—all sources from which cotton could be produced in greater or less abundance. The work has already commenced in the West Indies. A company, formed for the cultivation of Sea Island cotton in Jamaica, have already commenced operations in that island, and so successfully, that their agent expects to have 1,000 acres under cultivation during the present season. The influx of coolie labor into British Guiana will enable the planters of that colony, it may be hoped, to take advantage of the existing state of things, and prepare for raising cotton, instead of devoting the land, as hitherto, almost exclusively to the cultivation of coffee and sugar It is not too much to say that an opportunity may shortly be afforded our West India colonists for retrieving their position, by the cultivation of cotton for the English market alone. We need not observe, however, that the suppression of the American Cotton Trade will affect other countries besides England. France and Germany are both deeply interested in the matter, though not to the same extent as we are. The Colony of Algeria, with all the efforts of the cultivators of that prolific region, would probably not keep the French manufactories going for one month. The Northern States themselves are interested even more than France, for the supply which has kept the mills of Massachusetts going has been derived from Georgia, the Carolinas, Florida and Alabama. These mills must come to short time, and from short time to stoppage, unless the pressure now put upon the Cotton Trade of the South is forthwith relaxed.

In urging, therefore, the expediency of a joint representation on this subject by the Governments of France and England to the Cabinet of Washington, *we think we have shown that such a course is justified by the interests of Commerce generally, and that it specially concerns those States whose destines are still confided to the Federal Government. The relaxation of the blockade of one or more of the Southern ports, so as to afford an opportunity for the reopening of the Cotton Trade, seems to us to be an international duty, which no Government of a civilized State should incur the responsibility of refusing.* To persist in the present rigorous blockade of the Southern Ports in the face of the act of prohibition recently passed by the Southern Convention, is to destroy the wealthiest branch of the over-sea trade of America. The Federal Government will surely pause before it persists in inflicting this great and lasting injury on American Industry and Maritime Commerce. Mr. LINCOLN'S Government need not be told that licenses to trade with the enemy—or, as WHEATON calls them, "lawful relaxations of the ordinary state of war"—have been granted before now, and with far less reason that can be urged for the extension of such a privilege to certain ports of the Southern Confederation. The considerations which urge the adoption of such a course are those of political and commercial expediency, involving interests of trade and of national prosperity greater than were ever concentrated even in a leading branch of commerce.

THE NECESSITY OF NEW COTTON FIELDS.

From the London Herald.

There is no doubt that however speedily the Transatlantic strife may terminate—and should the contest last as long as the Peloponnesian struggle of old we should not be surprised—our supply of cotton will be materially checked. Already Manchester is moping, and will continue to mope, while this game of war is waged on the black and white chessboard of the Slave and Free States of America. Not even Mr. GLADSTONE'S bribes will relieve her depression. Cheap paper is good, but cheap cotton is best. Manchester has always been a philanthropic city, but she never had any objection to slave-grown cotton, so long as it was grown cheap. She takes no note of Uncle Tom, but buys in the cheapest market, however near it may lie to the Province of Perdition.

Our supply of American cotton cut off, where else are we to look for the bales? This is a question which is just now agitating the commercial world from end to end, and setting [the City men wagging their sapient heads in constant consultations. The old Quicksilver Question was as nothing to it. The world at large is talking of pods, and every one is asking where pods can be obtained when their shipment is really suspended from the Southern Slave States. All round St. Paul's the prate is of nothing else. Cotton is in every one's mouth, from the "warm" old head of the long-established firm, down to the lad who lays the dust of the modern plate-glass-fronted "emporium" with a lace-pattern of water-drops from his tin can.

Yet to us there seems but small necessity for all this hubbub. Notwithstanding the cynic has described this as an "age of cotton prints," there is cotton enough in the world to keep the Manchester mills busy until the millenium itself shall dawn. India is literally carpeted with cotton plants, and the fields of Australia are starred with multitudinous flax-blossoms. In fact, the precious pod is as common as grass in Hindostan and Transpacifica. All the world then it seems is crying for cotton when half the world is full of it. Surely there is no especial virtue in cotton cultivated by slaves? Surely what is a treasure in South America is not a worthless weed in India and Australia! After all, there is a certain mild stolidness and sheep-like simplicity about us Englishmen. We continue in a beaten track, following one another, until actually driven out of it. We are so in the habit of keeping our eye fixed on an object, that the gaze remains steady long after the object is gone, or another far more substantial set up in an opposite direction. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written on this cotton question for years—notwithstanding the "fields and pastures new" for its profitable growth, which have been pointed out and absolutely [illegible]—we have still, as a nation, looked alone to South America. While the most precious fabrics have been woven in India from locally-cultivated yarn, and sold in this country for enormous sums, we have still, to all practical intents and purposes, regarded the notion of growing cotton in Hindostan as absurd. While, too, one competent authority after another has pointed out the resources of Australia in this direction—while Australia itself has set up its own mills, not a bale of cotton is exported in a twelvemonth from the other end of the Pacific. We had been in the habit of going to a particular market for our supply, and to that market we were resolved to give our custom against all other competitors. It mattered little that by patronizing new markets we should be doing more to suppress Slavery than a "Stowe Library" of *Uncle Tom's Cabins*; and, taking lower ground, that we should be establishing a profitable description of investment for our capitalists and an inexhaustible field of labor for our colonists,—all these considerations, with their many grave and important surroundings, weighed nothing with those who, since cotton was, in a manufacturing sense, cotton at all, had gone to the same market for their raw material, We shall now pay the penalty for this national obstinacy and *betise*. We have created a monopoly, and the failure of that signifies nothing less than—for a short time—the failure of our entire cotton supply.

We say for a short time, and we say it because we believe that, when our native energy is once roused, it is equal to any emergency. Every one must now see that it is neither politic, nor safe, nor economical to trust to America alone for cotton. This conviction once sharply forced upon us, as it will be by the London *Gazette* in a very little while, we shall then begin to look elsewhere for our supply of pods, and the flax plants of India and Australia will at last be turned to account. *The newly-created independent colony of Queensland is alone capable of supplying the whole world with cotton, were her resources properly developed.* We say this on indisputable evidence, and we advise our capitalists to direct their attention to this quarter without delay. Land is to be had in the dependency almost for the asking, and cotton trees already flourish from one end of the colony to the other in the wildest luxuriance. The question of the hour, then, is not, Where shall we find cotton, but (having found it) Who is disposed to gather it, and what are the best and cheapest means? A vast scope for the employment of capital and labor is here presented. Panic is impossible, for the supply of the article is certain, and the demand for it is sure. Nay, the demand is every year increasing, and our American brethren may depend upon it that if ever they allow their market to be closed it will never again be opened by us. Having driven us to our own possessions, we are not likely to return to the Slave States and reëstablish a monopoly which already threatens to involve us in a commercial crisis as terrible as any which has fallen upon the country during recent years. The disaster of an American civil war—long foreseen by sagacious men—has come at last. Amidst all its horrors we see one amenity, and that is that, willing or not, we shall at length be forced to fall back upon our own possessions, and to assist in developing their long-neglected cotton-yielding capabilities.

SOME SENSIBLE BRITISH TALK.

From the London News.

Our American friends should remember that foreign nations can judge them only by their Government. A self-governing people, they invite the world to regard their Government as the expression of themselves; and up to within a very few weeks there were no signs of the Southern malcontents being regarded as rebels. We see and know how that was. Our readers can tell how steadily we of this journal have insisted that the Buchanan Cabinet, and the Congress which coexisted with it, were no true expression of the mind and will of the American people. But, as the American people submitted to be ruled by such a Government, they had no right to expect any foreign nation to take the initiative in pronouncing on the status of any malcontent portion of the citizens. Among the characteristics of democratic government is one which may be considered a disadvantage or not, according to the views held—that of changeableness. As a matter of fact, a steady consistent policy is to be looked for under any form of Government sooner than a Democratic Republic. Some people think this a recommendation and some the contrary; but all must agree that foreign nations cannot be expected to follow the changes which may occur in the Republic, but must rather be guided by their own principles of policy. Whether the Southern Confederacy is pronounced upon by Mr. BUCHANAN or Mr. LINCOLN, whether it is coaxed or denounced by the American Government of the day, it is not the part of any other Government in the world to characterize it in the form of any public act. Englishmen may, one and all, have an opinion in the case, and cherish warm sympathies; and our American friends very well know which way English opinion and sympathy tend; but to require a national expression of hostility to the one side and participation with the other, on pain of a declaration that the alliance between the two countries is broken, is an act of rashness which cannot be too soon repented of. If this journal has hitherto been regarded in America as competent to speak of American affairs, and sympathize in the emotions of American patriotism, it ought to be listened to when explaining that the declarations of the English Government have been misapprehended, and that no good purpose can be answered by assuming that the British Government has acted in opposition to British sentiment thus far in the American case.

It is right to say thus much, however clear the case may be becoming on the other side of the Atlantic, because every fit of irritation, every indulgence in distrust, and every word of menace, leaves its mark on National character and international relations. Injustice and insult may be excused or pardoned, but they are never forgotten. Through a long course of quarrelsomeness at Washington, we have made allowance which we should be sorry to have to extend beyond Washington. If we could forbear when misapprehension and wrath were simulated by a Southern Executive for politic purposes, we may well be patient when the same vexations proceed from honest zeal and the fervor of political youth. But they are nevertheless a pity; and, this matter once cleared up, we must hope that there will not again be so much haste, followed by so much wrath or grief. Our kindred and friends should know better than to interpret us by their own desires, instead of our own principles and the plain natural necessities of the case.

THE LATEST BY WAY OF QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, June 23.

PARIS, June 22.—The Paris papers of this evening deny the report of the death of the Sultan, which had been current in Paris.

The Duke de GRAMMONT, the French Ambassador, has delayed his departure from Rome.

PESTH, June 22.—The agitation in Hungary is increasing. Thirty thousand men are concentrated near Pesth.

PARIS, June 22.—The *Moniteur* of to-day announces the definitive appointment of MAOUD EFFENDI as Governor of the Lebanon.

LONDON, June 22, Evening.—The funds remain dull. Consols are quoted for money, a fraction better than they closed yesterday. The railway market is inactive on the whole, though steadier in tone than during the last day or two.

BERLIN, June 22.—The *Schlesische Zeitung* of to-day, publishes news from Warsaw, stating that the laws in connection with the Reform recently published, had in no way given satisfaction. The privileges granted to the Council

and the Montreal Canada were found in ... significant, that their proceedings promised ... The discussion of the Address was interesting, and the aspect of affairs in general was most gloomy. M. APRAMOSKIEF had returned to War-

Paris, June 22—3:15 P. M.—The Bourse has been dull and heavy. Rentes closed 69f. 70c., or 15 cents lower than yesterday.

LONDON, Sunday, June 23.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected the London Rifle Brigade, yesterday, in Hyde Park, and the London Scotch underwent inspection by Lord CLYDE, in Regent's Park. Very high praises were awarded to each corps. Lord CLYDE said that, as an old soldier and a Scotchman, he was delighted with what he had witnessed. Col. MACMURDO also inspected two thousand five hundred of the Metropolitan Corps on Leatherhead Downs, yesterday.

An immense fire, which commenced yesterday afternoon, and has been raging during the night, has involved the destruction of COTTON's wharf and the ranges of adjoining warehouses in Tooley-street Borough. The destruction of property is so great that the market for many articles will be affected. Mr. BRAIDWOOD, the efficient Inspector, for so many years, of the Fire Brigade, has been killed, together with either four or six of his men, by part of the wall falling upon them. It is stated that two gentlemen were killed at the same time. The fire presented the appearance of a vast volcano; the flames occasionally shot up a hundred feet in height, and produced illuminating effects of terrific grandeur.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Exchange continued very dull and prices showed a drooping tendency. Consols on the spot declined ¼, closing at 89¾@89⅞ for money, and 89⅝@89¾ for account. In the discount market the demand was rather brisker. Best bills, 5¾@5⅞ cent. Bullion at the Bank showed an increase, and was flowing to the Bank largely in excess of the withdrawals for America. The weekly statement shows an increase in the bullion of £383 889. BARING BROTHERS & Co quote Bar Silver 5s. 3½d.; Dollars, 4s. 10¾d.; Eagles, 77s., nominal.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 22—A. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "There has been a steady demand throughout the week, and although the market has been freely supplied, holders generally have been so firm that very little alteration has taken place in prices. The useful qualities of American still command full rates, whilst the lower grades are difficult of sale." The sales of the week have been 54,620 bales, including 10,400 on speculation, and 7,800 for export. The sales yesterday (Friday) were computed at about 16,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export—the market closing steady at the following prices:

Orleans	8½d.	Middling Orleans	7 15-16d.
Mobile	8¼d.	Middling Mobile	7½d.
Uplands	8¼d.	Middling Uplands	7½d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 1,106,860 bales, of which 843,930 are American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER

Continues dull and drooping, although in some branches yesterday there was rather more animation exhibited.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues highly favorable for the crops. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour very slow, and offered at rather easier prices, ranging from 24s. 6d @28s. Wheat very dull and nominal in the absence of business, prices nominally unchanged; Red, 9s 6d.@11s. 6d.; White 12s.@13s. 6d. ₱ cental. Corn pressing for sale at a further decline of 6d. ₱ quarter; Mixed, 28s.@28s. 6d.; Yellow, 28s.@29s.; White, 30s @32s.

PROVISIONS—Beef slow of sale, but unaltered. Pork quiet, but unchanged. Bacon depressed and generally 1s. ₱ cwt. lower, with very limited sales. Lard in large supply, and holders being anxious to sell would accept low prices. Sales at 50s. for good refining. Cheese steady for fine, but 2s.@5s. cheaper for inferior. Tallow again 1s. lower, and difficult to sell. Butchers' Association nominal at 49s.@50s.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* reports Ashes quiet, at 34s.@34s. 6d. for Pots, and 35s.@36 for Pearls. Resin dull, and a shade easier; sales of common, at 6s. 4d. Spirits of Turpentine very dull and neglected, at a fall of 1s.@1s. 6d.; small sales, at 43s. 6d. Sugars unaltered. Coffee dull, and 6d. ₱ cwt. lower. Fish Oils dull and prices unaltered. Sperm, £100. Linseed Oil steady, at 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report WHEAT dull and difficult to sell, at a decline of 1s.@2s.: White American, at 62s.; Winter Red, at 57s.@59s.; Spring, at 55s.@56s. FLOUR very dull, and fully 1s. lower, at 25s.@26s. 6d ₱ barrel. IRON very dull; bars and rods, at £5@£5 2s. 6d.; Scotch pigs, at 49s. SUGARS steady, at full prices. TEA quiet; Congou, at 11d.@1s.; COFFEE in fair demand, but prices barely maintained. RICE depressed. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull, at 44s. OILS quiet; LINSEED receded to 30s. 6d.; Sperm bought in at £98. LINSEED CAKES in moderate request; New-York barrels, at £10 5s.; Boston, at £9 15s., in bags. TALLOW dull; Y. C., at 49s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. say: "Purchases of the Federal Stocks, and of the low-priced Southern State Stocks, have been on a large scale, and there is now little pressed for sale. Railway Securities without change in quotations. The business in shares and bonds has been limited."

United States Sixes Bonds, ex July dividend.80 @82
United States Fives, ex July dividend.....72¾@73
Maryland Fives.....60 @65
Massachusetts, '90.....None for sale
Pennsylvania Stock.....68 @70
No New-York or Ohio Stock for sale.

LAW REPORTS

The Fees of the Sheriff—When is he Entitled to Poundage.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Edward K. Alburtis vs. *George Dudley.*—This was an action of attachment, and the only question of interest in the case is that of the fees of the Sheriff—whether he is entitled to fees for poundage where no sale of the property attached was made. The opinion of the Court sufficiently states the facts of the case on the point determined:

BARNARD, J.—In this case an attachment was issued against the property of defendant pursuant to the Code, for $4,526, and property belonging to defendant was attached thereunder. After the Sheriff had been in charge for four days the property was bonded. The Sheriff refused to deliver up the property unless the bill of $70 79 was paid.

The items comprised are:

Levying on warrant of attachment	$0 69
Serving copy and notice	2 00
Poundage (for poundage)	56 10
To the keeper's fees, $3	12 00
Total	$70 79

The 243d section of the Code (under the title of attachments) provides, "The Sheriff shall be entitled to the same fees and compensation for services, and for necessary disbursements under this title, as are allowed by law for like services and disbursements, under the provisions of chapter 5, title 1, part 2 of the Revised Statutes" (section 33, title 3, chapter 10, part 3 Revised Statutes, vol. 3, p. 924 4th Ed.,) provides for the fees and charges of Sheriffs. One of these provisions is as follows: "For serving an attachment against the property of a debtor under the provisions of chapter 5 of the second part, or against a ship or vessel under title 8, chapter 8, part 3, fifty cents with such additional compensation for his trouble and expense in taking possession of and preserving the property attached as the officer shall certify to be reasonable; and when the property so attached shall afterwards be sold by the Sheriff, he shall be entitled to the same poundage on the sum collected, as if the same had been made under an execution."

It is evident that unless the attached property be sold, the Sheriff is not entitled as matter of right to poundage.

This is (no sale having been made in this action) disposed of by the third item of the bill. By the terms of the provision of the revised statutes, fifty cents is all the Sheriff, in case the property be not sold, can claim as matter of right; all further compensation depends upon what shall be certified by the officer issuing the warrant to be reasonable.

But there are two provisions of this thirty-third section which may possibly allow the sheriff, as matter of right, the further sum of thirty-two cents. I refer to the provision allowing twelve and a half cents for returning a writ, and to the provision allowing fifteen cents for a copy of a writ. As these amounts are so small, I will not take time to inquire whether the sheriff is entitled to them as matter of right or not, but shall assume he is.

I shall, therefore, hold in this, and in all similar cases, that the Sheriff can tax as matter of right only thirty-two cents.

The remaining question to be disposed of is, what ought to be certified as a reasonable compensation for the trouble and expenses of the Sheriff in taking possession of and preserving for five days the property attached. As the warrant was issued by me, I was the proper officer to give the certificate. The property attached was personal,—nothing appears showing that the Sheriff was put to any trouble or expense, further than sending a subaltern to the store to take and remain in charge. It does not appear that there was any difficulty in finding, or when found, getting possession of the property, conceding that a deputy sheriff went in the first instance with his subaltern and attachment, and put the man in charge. I think $5 would be ample compensation for that service, and $3 per day is ample compensation for a man simply taking charge of and watching the property. This certainly requires no extraordinary skill or labor.

The bill is, therefore, taxed at $13 82; eighty-two cents as a matter of right, and $13 certified to be a reasonable compensation for the trouble and expense of taking possession of and preserving the property.

Hiram Cannon, for defendants; Sheriff, in person.

The Calendar Question—Slowness applied to the Supervisors.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. J. A. Hasbrouck vs. *The Board of Supervisors.*—This application was for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the defendant to pay a bill of $1,400 for printing calendars of the Supreme Court, for printing and stationary for the County Clerk, and for printing blank indictments for the District Attorney. The bills were duly certified by the proper officers in whose departments the work was done; but the Board, after a year or so of delay, decided not to pay them, as appears, on the ground that they were for printing and stationary for the individual uses of the clerks and officers of the County. The Court has decided to grant an order directing the defendants to audit the account, holding that there was nothing in the case to suggest the individual uses to be made by the clerks and officers of the County, of printed calendars and blank indictments.

United States Circuit Court—July 3.

Before Judge Shipman.

PRACTICE—SUMMONING JURY.

The United States vs. *Nathaniel Gordon.*—Judge SHIPMAN, this morning, disposed of the objections interposed by the defence, by challenging the array of jurors. The Deputy-Clerk, Mr. Stillwell, was examined as to the certifying of the list from which the Marshal summoned the jury, and stated that after the jury was drawn, the return brought back by the Clerk was properly certified for the Marshal, but that several other copies of the list were made, and that by some inadvertence the certified copy was not handed to the Marshal, but to the defendant's counsel.

Without hearing any argument, Judge SHIPMAN proceeded to dispose of the objections.

The Judge remarked that he did not intend to sanction or prescribe any particular form in which such objection should be hereafter raised. There were but two of the objections that he considered at all important, and these were purely technical. He would pass upon but one of them, and that was the first of the six, viz: "That the said panel was not drawn, certified, and the jurors summoned and returned according to law, and the rules and practice of this Court." The Judge remarked, there is but a single point raised by the evidence under this head of the challenge. The standing rule of the Court, after providing for the drawing by the clerks, in presence of the proper officers, of the number of jurors ordered by the *venire*, requires that "the clerk of this Court shall immediately make out and certify, under his hand, a panel of the jurors so drawn, with their respective additions and places of abode, and deliver the same to the marshal or other such officer; and *the persons so certified* shall be summoned to serve as jurors, pursuant to such *venire*." It appears that not only the law but the rules of the Court were all complied with in the present case, except in a single particular, in which an error intervened. The jurors were properly drawn, and a correct list made out certified for delivery to the Marshal; but instead of this certified list, that had been prepared according to the rule, being handed to the Marshal, the copy which had been made for the defendant's counsel, and which had not been certified, was inadvertently delivered to the Marshal. From this latter list the marshal summoned the Jury, and he has returned the same into the clerk's office. The difficulty is, the list is not technically authenticated by the certificate of the clerk, in accordance with the rule; and the Court has no means of determining that the order for a Jury has been strictly complied with, except by a resort to parol evidence. This being a salutary and well considered rule, and the present a capital case, I am inclined not to waive a strict compliance with it, even though it is clear that the departure from it in this instance, was the result of a mere accident. This necessitates a postponement of the case, but as that postponement is founded upon a purely technical objection, and is urged by the defendant, he must abide the consequences of the delay, and wait for his trial till Lieut. Todd can again be present, or other witnesses obtained.

The case was accordingly postponed, and Judge DEAN departed to keep his engagement for the oration at Chatham, to-morrow.

The expense to the Government of the endeavor to bring on this trial, must be in the neighborhood of $1,500 including the expenses of several witnesses coming from Portland,

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*William W. Meeker* vs. *Isaac H. Bronner.*—Motion granted with $10 costs of the motion, to be costs in the action.

BARNARD, J.—*Henry W. Pulver et al.* vs. *John Pulver et al.*—The order of the 13th of June, 1861, is hereby set aside and vacated, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 3, 1861.

$2 000 U. S. 6s, '67	87	17 Bank of New-York	77
5 000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	85¾	10 Penn. Coal Co	78½
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	85½	15 Pacific M. S Co	69
8 000 do	85¾	50 do	68¾
4 500 Tr. 10 3 4 ₱c. N.	101	50 do	68¾
5 000 Treas. 12 ₱c. N.	102	100 do	69
5,000 N. Y. 8s, '70	104	100 Harlem Railroad	9¾
5 000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	87¾	200 do	9¾
9,000 Kent'y State 5's	72	50 N. Y. Cen. R	73½
1,000 Ind. State 5's	76	200 do	73¾
4 000 do	75	100 do	73¾
35,000 Ten. State 6's '90	38	100 do	73¾
5 000 do	37½	100 do	73
7,000 Va. State 6s	46	100 do	73¾
17 000 do	46	100 do	73½
18 000 do	46½	100 Reading Railroad	53
30,000 N. C. State 6s	50	100 Mich. Cen. R	60
11,000 Mo. State 6s	38	50 do	43¼
53 000 do	37½	50 do	43½
1,000 Mo. 6s Issued to Han. & St. Jo. R.	42½	10 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	12
4 000 do	43	50 M. S. & N. I	26
1 000 Louisiana 6s	51½	100 Ill. Cen. R	65
12 000 California St. 7s	74½	300 do	65
1,000 Georgia St. 6s	58	50 do	64
5 000 do	58¼	50 do	64¼
500 N. Y. Central 6s	96	50 Gal. & Chic. R	60¾
2,000 Erie 2d M. 8s. ex '64	97	150 do	60¾
1 000 Erie 2d Ex '70	95	50 do	60¾
1,000 LaC. & M. L. G. 8s	13	500 Clev. & Toledo R	23¾
2 000 Chic. & N. W. 2d M.	13	50 Chic. & Rock I. R	34¼

WEDNESDAY, July 3—P. M.

The Stock Exchange Board, pursuant to the order of yesterday, made half a holiday on the eve of the FOURTH OF JULY, and to-morrow will be kept as a close holiday. The dealings at this morning's Board were not large, but prices were generally firm, with a strong demand for the National and some of the Border State Stocks. Among the latter, Virginias rose 2 ₱ cent., selling up to 46½ ₱ cent. cash. Georgias and Louisianas were also higher than the previous transactions; the former 58@58½ ₱ cent., with the July coupon included, and the latter 51½ ex-dividend. Tennessees were a fraction better, and Missouris steady. On the Share list, the cash stock of New-York Central brought 73⅜ ₱ cent., against 73½ at the close of business yesterday. Galena and Chicago left off 60½@¾ ₱ cent; Illinois Central, on the London price by the *Persia*, was weaker, closing 65 ₱ cent., and Pacific. Mail lost another 1 ₱ cent. of the recent advance. In other shares no important transactions occurred; Harlem old stock fell back ¾ ₱ cent. The speculative feeling on the Street after the Board was somewhat unsettled by contradictory War reports from the Potomac, and the general market finally closed without animation, though at steady prices; New-York Central, 73⅛@¾; Missouris, 37¾ ₱ cent.

There is nothing new in Money affairs beyond the further accumulation of Gold at Bank, and the initiation of a negotiation for the temporary loan of $5,000,000 to the Treasury Department until the financial plans of the Secretary can be matured at Washington and sanctioned by Congress. This sum will be readily spared by the Associated Banks when the terms are arranged through the Sub-Treasurer.

Since the sailing of the *Africa* this morning, the rates of Exchange are quoted 106½@106¾ on London for Bankers' bills. The demand for this mail was principally for the best class of Exchange to cover collections of July dividends for European account. This want being supplied, the probability is that the movement of the market will relapse into the steady feeling which obtained through the whole month of June. The additional receipts of English Gold this week might create an extra demand, were it not that most of the Gold comes on American account, and has already been remitted for. It is also noted by the *Persia* that the London Discount market is nearly as easy again as our own, and that the receipts of Gold Bullion from Australia are nearly or quite equal to the shipments to the United States. The Bank of England gained about $2,000,000 the week the *Persia* sailed, although over that sum had been remitted within the same week to this country. Our arrivals to-day from England and California are about $1,600,000, and we have advice overland from San Francisco, that another remittance, larger than usual since the war trouble and alarm about privateering, is

RECEIPTS BY PERSIA FROM ENGLAND.			
Barclay & Paterson	$2,000	Walsh, Carrie & Chase	$3,480
Bank of the Republic	14,820	H. Hastings, Boston	1,450
Homer & Spencer, Boston	2,000	A. M. Lawrence & Co	5,400
W. Rogers & Co	1,100	Mechanics' Bank	880
J. Bell	500	H. L. Appleton	2,000
J. Boynton & Son	1,300	W. Esph. Providence	1,120
James Hunter & Co	5,000	E. S. Wheeler, & Co. Philadelphia	3,900
R. C. Ferguson & th's	30,600	H. D. Walker	1,271
C. J. & F. W. Cogill	8,000	J. W. Ellwell & Co	9,000
J. Butterfield & Co	11,000	T. G. Reed & Co	2,000
G. L. Heusen	400	Aug. Belmont & Co	50 000
A. Bell's Sons	1,800	W. McLean, C. W	1,500
Nesmith & Sons	1,000	E. S Carter, Jr	1,700
W. C. Pickersgill & Co	1,000	Total	2154,489
C. A. Hunt, Boston	79		

FROM HAVRE.

Person & Harriman	$10,300	Hughes & Crehange	$3300
Total			$13,600

BY NORTHERN LIGHT FROM ASPINWALL.

Jos. Hunter & Co	$2,500	H. Cohn & Co	15 000
Order	2,860	Brunsel & Dormitzer	3,300
Order	5,000	J. Heller & Bro	8,900
H. Stryking	2 500	R. Meader & O. Adams	7 500
Eppinger & Co	3,000	Order	13,711
A. E. Hecht	3,500	Metropolitan Bank	131,422
J. Strauss Bro. & Co	34,710	Baker & Morrill	5,960
A. Rice & Bro	5 000	C. O. Mather	3 444
W. Heller & Co	18,000	C. W. Crosby	5,800
R. Patrick	30,000	J. H. Brower	5,000
Am. Exchange Bank	31,000	DeWit Kettle & Co	10,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	50,000	M. C. Rawley	6,000
George Hussey	10,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	34,750
Order	5,850	Order	20,000
Stowes & Crowell	2,330	Dunc'n Sh'rm'n & Co	31,014
Schelie Bros	28,800	Husson Hastings & Jo	8,500
Jennings & Brewster	7,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	168,000
James, Bond & Co	8,000	ASPINWALL.	
D. Atkinson	6,000	Tappan & Starbuck	7,073
Baker & Morrell	30,000	Ribbon & Munos	1,225
J. H. Cochill	5,600	G. Herchfield	1,100
Naylor & Co	5,482	Order	475
J. G Parker & Son	5,000	F. Therriott	370
Hodge & Wood	3 000	Colgate & Hoffman	1,600
J. A. McGaw & Co	5,000	S. L. Isaacs	580
R Morrison & Co	7,000	Weatherspoon, Kings- ford & Co	512
A. W. Canfield	4 800	Wells, Fargo & Co	750
P. Naylor	10,000	ACAPULCO.	
F. Baker	10,000	Ribbon & Munos	1,000
G. Einstein & Bros	11,000	Total	$911,368

EN ROUTE BY THE SONORA FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Wells & Fargo	$367,000	Alsop	54,000
Parrott	11,500	Tallant & Wilde	46,000
Donahue, Roe & Co	15,000	Coleman	45,000
Hiller & Bro	96 000	Reynolds R. & Co	45 000
Sather & Church	88,000	Dewitt, Kittle & Co	35,000
Strauss Bros	52,000	Rosenbaum & Co	33,000
Hentzch	56 000	D. O. Mills	30,000
Seligman	34,000	And others	218 000
Benmaglin	30,000	Total	$1,244,000

In relation to American Stocks, Messrs. BARING write by the *Persia:*

"Purchases of the Federal Stocks and of the low priced Southern State Stocks have been on a large scale, and there is now little pressed for sale. The business in railroad shares and bonds have been limited. We quote United States 6's bonds at 80@82, and 5's at 72¾@73¾, both ex July dividend. Alabama 5's sterling bonds 46@48. Kentucky 6's, dollar bonds 68@70. Maryland 5's, sterling, 60@65. Massachusetts ditto, 96, none for sale. Mississippi 5's, sterling, 8@10. Pennsylvania stock, 68@70; bonds, 70@72. Tennessee 35@40. Virginia 6's, dollar, 42@44; 5's sterling bonds, 43@46. No New-York or Ohio stock for sale. New-York City consolidated bonds 60. Railway securities without change in quotations. Canada 5's sterling, 101¼@101¾. New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia 108@108¾."

The London *Times* of Saturday the 22d, thus notices and quotes the market:

"In the Colonial market there has been a further reduction in Canadian descriptions, Grand Trunk stock closing at 18¾ to 19, and Great Western shares 10½ to ¾. American securities were heavy on the announcement of the decline in New-York, Illinois Central and Erie especially, receding."

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.		Business.
United States 6 ₱ cent. red. 1878	71	@ 73	
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent	42	@ 44	43⅜
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875	80	@ 82	
Do. 7 ₱ cent do 1875	82	@ 84	82⅜
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis.	41	@ 40¾	40¾ ⅛ ⅜
Do. do. all paid	57	@ 59	58
Mich. Cen. 8s. con., 1869	80	@ 82	
Do. (s. fd) 8s, 1s. mtg., '82	83	@ 85	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1855	60	@ 65	
New York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	83	@ 85	82⅛ 4
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864	87	@ 89	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876	91	@ 93	
Do. do. 7 ₱ c. con. bs. 1876	90	@ 92	
Do. $100 shares	67	@ 69	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₱c., '87	89	@ 94	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859	90	@ 92	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱c. '83, assent.	76	@ 78	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₱c., '62, '71, '76, do.	50	@ 65	
Do. shares, assented	20	@ 21	20⅜
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865	96	@ 98	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872	94	@ 96	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₱ cent., convert	82	@ 84	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ cent., ster	80	@ 82	80
Do. $50 shares	36	@ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	75	@ 80	
Do. $50 shares	15	@ 20	

The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS FOR PAST WEEK.		
	Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	To Gt. Brit.	To Fr.	Oth. F. P.
1860-61..	6,000	3,461,000	20,000	—	1,000
1859-60..	7,000	4,425,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
1858-9 ...	5,000	3,633,000	4,000	1,000	9,000
1857-8...	23,000	3,005,000	38,000	1,000	8,000
1856-7...	7,000	2,880,000	8,000	1,000	10,000
1855-6...	16,000	3,443,000	26,000	6,000	9,000

	EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.			
	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1860-61..	2,184,000	571,000	368,000	3,123,000	155,000
1859-60..	2,618,000	370,000	472,000	3,460,000	252,000
1858-9...	1,881,000	404,000	533,000	2,818,000	234,000
1857-8...	1,664,000	370,000	352,000	2,386,000	248,000
1856-7...	1,364,000	38?,000	399,000	2,144,000	170,000
1855-6...	1,858,000	478,000	496,000	2,832,000	160,000

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$3,111,433	$2,134,273	$323,764
Thrown on market	2,926,941	1,948,257	99,879
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	58 964,893	50 655 474	30 038,219
Thrown on market	55.860,888	50 488,134	28,354,879

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	22	$7,623	126	$48,190	84	$18,906
Mf. of Cot'n.	27	4,366	213	37,176	43	8,783
Mf. of Silk..	223	45,897	185	51,897	2	508
Mf. of Flax..	12	1,765	4	886	17	3,903
Miscellan's..	736	6,866	1,975	19,599	23	1,392
Total.....	1,020	$66,517 157 247	2,503	$157,347	169	$33,362 66.517
Total entered		$223 764	Total marketed			$99,879

The general opinion so far, (say Messrs. NEILL,) is, that the growing crop will exceed the one now closing, but to what extent will, of course, depend upon future circumstances. Still none look for a large crop. Nothing can yet be said as to when the next season may open, but it is probable that, under any circumstances, the new crop will be late in coming to market. Picking may proceed more deliberately, and the cotton be prepared with greater care than usual, but the scarcity of gunny bagging in the South must prove an obstacle to its coming rapidly forward.

The Bank Department of the State of New-York has called for the Quarterly Condition of al the City and Country Banks, as on the 22d of June.

The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company divides 12½ ₱ cent., payable on demand. The United States Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on demand. The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company announces a dividend of 10 ₱ cent., payable on the 10th inst. The East River Insurance Company will pay on demand a dividend of 6 ₱ cent. The American Fire Insurance Company has declared a cash dividend of 7 ₱ cent.; also, 50 ₱ cent. on the earned premiums of the year, besides paying 6 ₱ cent. interest on the outstanding scrip. The Equitable Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 10 ₱ cent., payable July 8. The Clinton Fire Insurance Company will pay on demand a dividend of 7 ₱ cent. The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank has declared a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on the 15th inst. The Importers' and Traders' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable on the 8th inst. The Greenwich Savings Bank has made its usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of 4 ₱ cent. on larger sums. The New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₱ cent., payable on demand. The Empire City Fire Insurance Company, its usual semi-annual dividend of 7 ₱ cent., payable on demand. The Firemen's Trust Company of Brooklyn, a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on the 6th inst. The Bank of the Commonwealth, a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable on the 8th inst. The Jersey City Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent. The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company a ₱ cent., payable 10th July.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 46 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 90 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Manufactory, No. 180 Duane-st., New-York.

FOURTH OF JULY.

GRAND PROGRESS OF ARMY PROGRAMME.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Common Council to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, have the honor to submit the following:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M.,
GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.

The Division will parade in full uniform on THURSDAY, the Fourth of July, proximo, to celebrate the Eighty-fifth Anniversary of American Independence.

The Division line will be formed on 14th st., the right resting on University-place, at 7¾ o'clock A. M.

Col. HOFFMAN, commanding the second Brigade, will cause the National salute to be fired on the Battery, at sunrise by the Veteran Corps, and at 12 o'clock M. by a detachment from the Fourth Regiment.

The Marching salute will take place in front of the City Hall, at 9¾ o'clock A. M.

The line of march will be up Broadway to 17th-st., around Union-square, and down Broadway to Park-row, up Park-row to the East gate of the Park.

Fourteenth st. and the line of march, from curb to curb, are designated as the parade grounds of the Division during the parade and review.

The resignation of Col. EUGENE LE GAL, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, having been accepted, Lieut.-Col. LEGLEU will assume command of said Regiment.

Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS will assume command of the Third Brigade.

The Division Staff will assemble at the quarters of the General, No. 207 West 34th-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

By order of
WM. HALL, Brigadier General.
Commanding First Division N. Y. S. M.
J. GEORGEN HARRIOTT, Acting Division Inspector.
A. P. DALRYMPLE, Aid-de-Camp.

In the evening fireworks will be displayed and music furnished at the following places:

City Hall, Phelon.
Madison square, Wallace.
Battery, Wiegand.
Liberty square, Cecilier.
Tompkins square, Cecilier.
Mount Morris, Washington.
East Broadway and Grand, Whitworth.
Seventh-av. and 46th st., Wrotheed's.
Hammersley and Houston, Wallace.
Jackson-square, Cories.
Union Market-square, Wanneberker.
Hamilton-square, Cories.
Carmansville, Washington.
Thirty-fourth st., between 8th and 9th avs., Bland's Band.
Marion and Spring, Hills.
Franklin and Broadway, Wiegand.

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour at sunrise, noon and sunset; bills therefor to be presented to the Secretary of the Committee.

Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of procession.

The Civic Societies and Municipal authorities are invited to cooperate with the Committee in furtherance of the Celebration.

MICHAEL TUOMEY,
HENRY SMITH,
JOHN T HENRY,
TERENCE FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.
GEORGE B. BICKFORD,
CHAS. H. HALL,
JOS. SHANNON,
SIMON HAZLETON,
FREDERICK REPPER,
Committee Board of Councilmen.
MICHAEL TUOMEY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.
By the special invitation of our citizens,

HON EDWARD EVERETT

will deliver an ADDRESS,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 4, 1861, on

"THE GREAT ISSUES NOW BEFORE THE COUNTRY."

THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812, with the entire

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND,

will do escort duty.

THE SELECT CHOIR from the Institution for the Blind, have kindly volunteered their services, led by Professor LASAR

PROGRAMME: 1. National Airs, by the Band. 2. Prayer, by Rev. Dr. SPRING. 3. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," by the Choir. 4. Address, by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT. 5. "The Star Spangled Banner," by the Choir. 6. "The Army Hymn," to the tune of "Old Hundred," words by Oliver Wendell Holmes, sung by the Choir, in which the whole audience will join.

Mr. Everett will devote the entire net proceeds to the relief of the Families of New-York Volunteers.

TICKETS—Dress Circle, Parquette and First Circle, $1; Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 50 cents. The number will be strictly limited to the capacity of the house. For sale at the Hotels, Music and Book-stores, in New-York and Brooklyn, and at Sibell's, Wall-st. Secure the tickets and avoid the speculators on the day of the address.

Doors open at 1 o'clock. To commence at 2 o'clock.

Five Stage Boxes (8 seats), can be obtained for $10 each

NICHLES' BRIGADE, CAMP SCOTT.

1. National salute at sunrise.
2. Grand parade at 11 A. M.
3. Reading the Declaration of Independence—Oration Music.
4. Grand Parade at 4.
5. Fireworks at 8.
6. Grand Ball after fireworks.

Boats will leave Staten Island Ferry every half hour during the day, connecting with stages at Clifton Landing for Camp Scott. The last boat will leave Clifton Landing at 11 P M.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

July 4, 1861,
At Cooper Institute, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer will preside, assisted by the following gentlemen, as Vice Presidents:

Peter Cooper,	D. R. Martin,	S. B. Hart,
Wm. B. Astor,	Wm. M. Evarts,	Wm. Banks,
Isaac Sherman,	E. Ellsworth,	Elisha Brooks,
Robt. T. Haws,	D. Appleton,	Richard Kelly,
Isaac H. Bailey,	E. Delafield Smith,	Wm. B. Taylor,
George W. Blunt,	Wm. Tucker,	H. W. Robinson,
Jared V.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Suspense—Carnival on Skates—Panorama of the Hudson—Tableaux.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Patriot's Dream—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Gossett's Minstrels.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Rosenberg's "Pictures for the Times," and Musical Soirée.

GOUPIL'S, No. 797 Broadway—Church's Painting "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund

The New-York Times in Europe.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, are agents for the New-York Times in London.

Messrs. Hennuyer, Kahn & Co., No. 6 Place de la Bourse, are agents for the Times in Paris.

Subscriptions will be received and single copies may be procured at either place.

Observance of Independence Day.

In compliance with usage, no issue of the New-York Times will appear on Friday morning. At noon, on Friday, we shall publish an extra edition containing intelligence to the latest moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The expected movement of Gen. Patterson's column of the Grand Army across the Potomac took place on Tuesday morning, and was followed by a battle with Gen. Johnston's rebel forces, ten thousand strong, near Martinsburgh, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels and their precipitate retreat, with considerable loss, while our loss was but three killed and wounded, according to a brief official dispatch from Gen. Patterson to the War Department, announcing his victory. Scouting parties were sent over on Monday night, and brisk firing was heard all night between the scouts and the rebel pickets. The advance of the main body took place before daylight, the post of honor being assigned to Capt. McMullin's Independent Rangers, and the First Wisconsin and Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiments. The advancing column was met by the enemy in force at Porterfield's Farm, on the turnpike road near Hainesville, where the conflict was fierce for a time; but the rebels were finally compelled to give way, and then retreat soon became precipitate. They left behind them numbers of their dead and wounded, and a great many articles of value, and Gen. Patterson subsequently occupied their camp. So confident were the enemy of an easy victory over the National troops, that they had leveled the fences on both sides of the turnpike, in order that they might the more readily cut off the retreat towards the Potomac.

Our correspondent and dispatches from Washington agree that a forward movement of the National troops on the other side of the Potomac, is speedily to be made, though they differ somewhat as to its magnitude and destination—whether it will be a demonstration against Manasses Junction in force, or simply an advance to Fairfax Court House. It is sufficient, perhaps, to know that a movement of some kind is to take place. Meantime the extra session of Congress commences to-day, and we shall soon ascertain the exact intentions of the Administration, through the medium of the President's Message. Very little delay is anticipated in the organization of the House, as the contest for the Speakership is narrowed down to Messrs. Blair and Grow—Mr. Colfax having withdrawn his name.

It has at length been definitely decided that Gen. Fremont is to take command of the great Western movement, and he will leave Washington at once for that purpose

No movement of importance is reported from Fortress Monroe, from which place we have advices to Tuesday evening. Ladies begin to make their appearance at Old Point—the families of Gen. Butler and Cols. Duryee and Max Weber having arrived. Great preparations were being made to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence, and parades and salutes will be the order of the day.

The many admirers of Gen. Lyon, who has so distinguished himself recently in Missouri, will be glad to know that he has been promoted to a Major-Generalship. His command will embrace Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

The Legislature of New-Virginia is now in session at Wheeling, having assembled on Tuesday. Daniel Frost, of Jackson, was elected Speaker of the House. Gov. Pierpont's message, which is pronounced to be a document of great power, was accompanied by a document from Washington, officially recognizing the new Government as being the legitimate Government of Virginia. By order of the Governor, $27,000 in specie, belonging to the State, deposited in the vaults of the Exchange Bank of Weston, has been seized and conveyed to Wheeling. It is believed that Gov. Wise was on his way to get this money.

The steamship *Persia*, which left Liverpool on the 22d, and Queenstown on the 23d ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are three days later. The political intelligence from Great Britain is not important. A meeting had been held in London for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the fugitive slave Anderson, who was present. Another meeting on a monster scale was to be held on the 2d inst. Mr. Dayton, U. S. Minister to France, had, it was understood, protested against the tone of the article in the *Moniteur* relative to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The rebel Commissioners, Messrs. Rost, Mann and Yancey, had arrived in Paris, but had not been received by the French Government. The Liverpool Cotton market was steady. Breadstuffs and Provisions continued dull.

By the steamship *Northern Light*, which left Aspinwall on the 25th of June, and the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Tuesday afternoon, we receive advices from San Francisco to the 22d of June. The *Northern Light* brings $811,368 in treasure, and the Pony announces that $1,244,000 more is on the way, *via* Panama, having been shipped by the steamer *Sonora*, on the 21. In view of the efficient measures inaugurated by the Government for the suppression of privateering, all fear of Southern free-booters seems to have died out among the shippers of treasure. Trade in San Francisco remains stagnant, though money is plenty. The Republican State Convention finished its business on the 20th of June, and adjourned *sine die*. They nominated Leland Stanford for Governor, John F. Chilles for Lieutenant-Governor; and for members of Congress, J. G. Phelps and A. A. Sargeant. The entire ticket nominated is regarded as a very strong one. Advices from Arizona, received by the Pony, state that since the discontinuance of the Overland mail the Apache Indians have become alarmingly hostile. All through the Territories, in fact, the Indians are becoming again very troublesome, and life and property are very unsafe. Intelligence from Oregon is to the 17th of June. The crops are represented to be backward on account of the almost incessant cold rains.

We learn by the *Northern Light* that the French expedition which left Panama in April last, to explore the Isthmus of Darien with a view to the construction of a Ship Canal, had returned to that city, having been unable to effect their object on account of the heavy rains. The idea, however, is not abandoned, as the party intend to make another effort in the dry season. They penetrated as far as the river Chuquinaca, and found no elevation more than forty metres above the ocean level.

From Guatemala, we hear that the new American Minister Resident was officially received by the President on the 28th of May. The occasion appears to have been a brilliant one. The new Minister [illegible] All allusions to the [illegible] were coupled with the wish that they might speedily be settled by the triumph of the Government.

Our advices from the South Pacific are not especially important. The first news of the breaking out of the war in the United States, reached Valparaiso about the 1st of June, and created considerable excitement among the American residents. Everything was quiet politically in Chili. Bankruptcies were still frequent, and business matters were sadly disarranged.

The *Northern Light* brings no intelligence whatever relative to the progress of the revolution in New-Granada. The only item of interest from that region, is the statement that the blockade of Beueneven has been raised.

The bark *Rapid*, Capt. Marschaen, from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday morning. The United States ship *Macedonia* was in port June 9—all well. On the 1st July, in lat. 37°, lon 75', passed the steamship *City of New-York*, bound South. Capt. M. reports that letters were received in Vera Cruz from the authorities of New Orleans to purchase all the muskets to be had, to be shipped to New-Orleans, but parties could not be found who would accept the commission.

The Board of Education met last evening and adjourned for the want of a quorum to the third Wednesday in this month.

Justice Leonard, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an order for the arrest of Superintendent Kennedy and other policemen, Jas. B. Taylor, upon a charge of false imprisonment, preferred by Z. A. Guion. Mr. Guion avers that he was arrested for circulating for signatures the "peace petition" of recent notoriety. A case of some interest to the Sheriff and parties to attachment suits has just been decided by Justice Barnard, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. The decision is respecting the claim of the Sheriff to poundage where there is no sale. Justice Ingraham, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court has granted a *mandamus* directing the Supervisors to audit an account for printing and stationery for the County Clerk.

The Stock Exchange Board had but one session yesterday, and adjourned over to Friday morning. The demand was firm for Federal and some of the State stocks, and steady for part of the Railway shares. New-York Central closed 73⅜, and Missouri 37⅜ ₩ cent.

Prices of Breadstuffs were again generally reduced yesterday, yet less extensive sales were reported. The demand for Cotton was moderate at firmer rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hops and Sugars. Provisions were dull and heavy, as were also Metals, Hay, Hides, Leather, Seeds and Candles. Resin, Whisky and Tallow were in request. Fish and Spices attracted more attention. Rates on foreign freight were advancing, with 537 vessels of all classes in port.

The Day We Celebrate.

The celebration of the Fourth of July now going on in almost every State of the Union, is about the only act of veneration for past memories that the North and South can perform in common. It is the last link of the Union that treason has spared. The Flag which was the honored and renowned symbol of the cause that was consecrated on the Fourth of July eighty-six years ago, has been torn down and trampled upon by an unhallowed rebellion. The Constitution, which was the common ark in which North and South deposited their sacred liberties, so nobly declared to the world on the Fourth of July, 1776, and so bravely won on the fiery fields of battle that followed, has been rejected as a weak and worthless compact, by unworthy sons of sires in whose wisdom it had birth.

With the symbol of our nation despised, and the charter of our Government overthrown, how is it that the rebels can find reason to celebrate the day to which the Flag and the Constitution date back, and from the glorious deed of which they obtained their place among the ensigns and Governments of the world? The very national hymns with which the people of the Union have been wont to celebrate the trials and the victories of the past have ceased to hold sway over the hearts of Southern multitudes. They are scouted and contemned as Yankee jargon, while negro refrains, without association or history, and claiming merely plantation parentage, are hailed with wildest frenzy as the national airs of the South.

Everything that reminds the Southern States of a past Union seems to excite their abhorrence and hatred. They turn their faces from the temperate zone, and look towards the equator, and in its eternal wildernesses seek oblivion of the illustrious record that their Fathers made with the sturdy sons of the North.

One of the most extraordinary phenomena of human passion ever witnessed among civilized men, was exhibited by Gov. Wise, of Virginia, (who was once Minister to Brazil,) in a speech delivered by him in the Richmond Convention, a few days before the passage of the secession ordinance. He was pouring out his very soul in torrents of vindictive hatred to everything North. The North had oppressed and plundered the South. The North had sucked away the life-blood of the South. The North had undermined the liberties of the South—had corrupted the Government, overthrown the Constitution, and was gradually drawing within its fatal influence all the agencies of National administration, so that it might possess all the social and political influence, even as it had already obtained control of all the wealth of the nation. "It is the charm of the basilisk's eye," said the frenzied orator, "or the subtle power of a magnetic influence, like that which holds the needle to the pole, that the North possesses, and by which it draws all things to it!" And the speaker plunged into a hurried episode relative to his trip to Brazil to point his invective. As his vessel's keel cut the Southern seas, day after day he saw the North Star sink, and with it sank his heart, for he felt as he had never felt before—that he was losing the very beacon-light of his native land. Lower and still lower dipped the trembling star, and at last, and even while on deck, he watched it, it disappeared beneath the waves. "And then I turned," (said the speaker, in a tone of preternatural exaltation,) "and looked upon the southern hemisphere of night, and there was blazing amid its constellations the glorious *Southern Cross* the emblem of our faith and cynosure of our people. *But did the needle turn with our hearts, and point to this glowing Cross?* Oh, no! but still tremblingly and true, it searched on and ever in the dark for that pole-star of the *North*."

The excited speaker had plunged unguardedly into this recitation from his personal experience, and the incident had anything but an animating effect on those of his hearers who sympathized with his agony of anxiety to be free from the "accursed power" of the North. The hidden laws of nature; the imperative course of commerce, which the North Star guides even under the foot of the Southern Cross; the accumulated wealth of centuries, which is the lever that moves all civilized men, and the lode-stone that gathers their affections about it; these agencies make no "compromise" with passion or political ambition. They defy the edicts of Emperors, the Conventions of republics, the ravings of rebellion. The Southern States may revile the Union and denounce it as a Northern imposture. They may repudiate its Flag, curse its Constitution, despise its National Anthems, and even fret their unhappy souls because their mariner's needle will persist in pointing to the North Star. But all this will not undo the work of '76, will not tear away from the hearts of loyal millions the associations that cluster around the Fourth day of July, nor destroy a Nation whose vital power is in the North. The rebel States themselves bear a thoughtless homage to the glorious memories of this day, by partial celebrations of it in their own borders.

But what a celebration will that be of the "Fourth of July," in which the gorgeous ensign of the Republic has no place—wherein no "Star Spangled Banner" kisses the gale, nor flutters in the eddying whirl of smoke from "a hundred guns" for Freedom? What sort of a Fourth of July will that be which commemorates a Constitution overthrown, and regards Independence Hall and Bunker Hill as the abodes of tyrants and usurpers? Considering the difficulties of the work—the inconsistencies that must meet the Secessionists at every pause for reflection—we do not see how they can follow, with any zeal or success, the advice of their papers in regard to the celebration of the Fourth.

We are glad that *we* of the loyal Union have no such heartless duty to-day. The very earth and heavens are filled with evidences of the universal and exultant enthusiasm of the people. The old flag of the nation, without a star blotted or erased; the old songs that our fathers sung; the old Constitution as it was made in the past century, when patriotism had been purified by fire; the dear memories of Bunker Hill, Independence Hall and Yorktown; these and a thousand other properties and associations of the grand past are all reviewed to-day, all caressed in the popular heart, all blessed as the precious legacy of patriot fathers, to be yielded up only when life itself shall ebb, and mortal bodies seek kindred dust.

Your Cotton or Your Life.

Among extracts from London journals, reproduced on another page, one drawn from the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, a first-class commercial authority, indicates that England begins to grow restless under the stoppage of American cotton supplies. After a vain attempt to persuade herself that the plant could be grown as successfully and abundantly in her own colonies as in the United States, she turns despairingly to the old sources; and absolutely clamors with covetous impatience as she sees piled upon the levees of New-Orleans, and the wharves of Charleston, those bales of "flocculent matter," for the want of which her millions must presently perish. The *Gazette* demands that measures be taken to induce the National Government to relax the blockade so far as to permit the exportation of cotton. To achieve this concession it suggests a joint application of the British and French cabinets; and after hinting at arguments which might be brought to bear upon Mr. Lincoln, if refractory, leaves the alternative adoption of force clearly presented.

The simple rejoinder to such stuff as this, is that the United States will only permit the outgo of cotton, when overwhelmed and stricken down by a greatly superior force. While it is of vital importance to the momentary interests of France and England to receive the fibre, it is of equally vital importance to the existence and welfare of this Government that not a shred of it be sent from Southern ports. There need be no misunderstanding about this matter. The Southern conspirators based the whole scheme of their contemplated rebellion upon this foreign hunger for cotton. They estimated its strength as so irresistible, that no blockade or legislation to shut it in, would be respected by the great European Powers; and that its certain release would not only give new and independent life to their productive industry, but furnish them with the otherwise unattainable means of prosecuting their war upon the Government. There is no occasion to question the force of this reasoning. We at the North take it at its full value. If England, or France, or both, possess themselves of the cotton crop, the task of restoring the National authority in the insurgent States must, unless by an extraordinary National effort, become extremely difficult, if not hopeless; and at all events, its fulfillment must be the exhaustive work of years. Practically allied with the leading European Governments, and furnished with ample revenues, and something, which they have not now to offer, as security for credits, the managers of the rebellion would be able to protract their resistance until the resources of both parties should be annihilated.

There is no element of our strength, therefore, so invaluable as this barrier we are enabled to interpose to the escape of cotton. To sacrifice it at the instance of diplomacy would be to disarm the nation as an act of courtesy. And to the pressure of force it can never be sacrificed. The first intimation of a design on the part of a foreign power to compel the exportation, would unite the entire North in a resolution that not one bale of the staple should ever again be grown on American soil; that the weed itself and the peculiar industry deemed requisite for its culture, must be swept from the continent. And to put this resolution in force the whole of our free people would precipitate themselves *en masse* upon the South, so that by a consummate work of desolation they might avenge themselves at once upon the slave-drivers of Lancashire and Louisiana. This is the spirit with which we have entered the contest, and it will only become intensified unutterably by any foreign intervention adverse to its aims.

The *Shipping Gazette*, and all who sympathize in its views, had better, therefore, realize at once that no pressure applied to the North, and no interference with its war policy, can expedite the delivery of cotton. It is not, indeed, the Government of the Union which now stops the way. We have closed but one outlet; the other has been vindictively, but with suicidal stupidity, closed by the South itself. It will be much more to the purpose if the cotton-craving Governments of Europe let these peripatetic Commissioners of the South now at Paris understand that they can expect neither sympathy or recognition unless they permit their staple to flow through inland channels to New-York, whence the wants of the world may be partially supplied, without weakening the loyal effort of the North to re-establish a National Government. For the whole value of the crops for two years will not pay the indebtedness to the Northern people which the South has substantially repudiated; and justice would thus be satisfied, without treason receiving a particle of nourishment.

Onward at Last.

Intimations reach us from various sources, having access to official information, of an immediate advance of the main body of our army. It is stated that unless the enemy prefers retreat to a collision, a general engagement will certainly be had before Monday next, for before that day, Gen. Scott, at the head of his forces, designs to occupy Fairfax Court-house and Manassas Junction, at the cost, if necessary, of a battle. The probability, however, is that no battle will occur. There is every reason to believe that the rebels are not in sufficient strength to hazard a general action; since all authorities concur in numbering the advance commanded by Beauregard, and consisting of detachments at the Court-house, the Junction, at Centreville, and at Culpepper, as not exceeding an aggregate of 25,000 men, very imperfectly prepared for a conflict with thrice that force which Gen. Scott is able to fling upon them. The policy of the rebel leaders, judging from the laborious efforts they are making to fortify Richmond, is to fall back to the James River, and make their stand under the shadow of the rebel Capital. Gen. Scott will probably urge his southward march along the Potomac, until, by placing Magruder's corps between himself and Gen. Butler, he will compel that body of rebels to surrender; and then, coöperating with Gen. Butler, his army will approach Richmond upon both banks of the James simultaneously. In the meantime, Gen. Patterson will continue to advance along the foot of the Blue Ridge, until he effects a junction with a portion of Gen. McClellan's force, emerging from the valley at Charlottesville; and the rebels will thus be so nearly surrounded as to be forced to give battle.

We give this programme of the next fortnight's business, not upon authoritative information, but simply as an obvious inference from the disposition which has been made of our forces. The march of Gen. Patterson is clearly the first step in its realization. The second will, we believe, be taken by Gen. Scott himself within forty-eight hours.

Meeting of Congress.

The assembling of Congress in extraordinary session for causes, too, extraordinary, will make this anniversary of National Independence as memorable as the original day, which it is a part of our popular religion to observe. Our National life is to be lived over again; our freedom and unity are to be reconquered by the struggle of a great uprisen people; and while the Executive is the instrument we use, it is for Congress to direct how its use may be made most effectual. Coming, too, more recently from the people, it will reflect much more perfectly the popular will than it has thus far been reflected by the Administration; so that we may expect from it a new and powerful impulse to the prosecution of the war.

We earnestly hope the members will be so impressed with the profound solemnity of their duties, and the solicitude with which the nation looks to their deliberations, as to lose sight of all lower, or partisan, or personal considerations. Any contention over the Speakership, or subordinate officers of the Senate or House, will do much to diminish the faith which the people is inclined to repose in the deliberation of the session, by proving how much below the exigencies of the occasion are the motives and ambition of its representatives. Differences of opinion cannot be avoided; but no other differences should be tolerated. It is also especially desirable that the example of the British Parliament should be imitated, by strictly confining the speakers to the subjects under consideration; which will be, at the present session, the modes of conducting the Government through its present great trials, and shielding it not only from the enemies that assail it from without, but from the corruptions that may threaten it within.

We respectfully suggest that the argument is closed on the origin of the difficulties that beset our country. We do not see how any discussion can be had on the merits of the Dred Scott decision; nor on the right of the South to carry Slavery in the Territories; nor on any of the propositions of the Chicago Platform, or of the platforms of the Douglas or Breckinridge and Bell Parties. All the issues of the late parties are dead, and one new and great issue has arisen by the act of traitors in the South, and that is: Shall the Constitution stand as the supreme law of the land, or shall it be overthrown at the will of any factious minority that may be beaten in the appeal which republicanism makes to the popular will?

The nation at large has recognized the fact that this issue overrides all party differences of the past; and that it is one not to be argued but to be suppressed by the physical force of the nation,—even if the rebels, by innumerable acts of war against the Union, such as the plunder of mints and arsenals, the seizure of forts, the capture of National troops, the fitting out of privateers to pillage by sea as they have pillaged by land—had not compelled the Government to go to war for its honor and existence.

We shall miss one brave and patriotic heart in the Congress that meets to-day—and a sad thing it is that he, the lion-hearted Douglas, is gone. But his example and his dying words in behalf the Constitution and laws, will animate his devoted friends of the Northern Democracy to live as he lived and died—for the preservation and glory of a common country.

In the Grand Army that now stands for the Union, in sight of the Capitol where Congress meets to-day,—the greatest army that ever trod this Continent,—there are no partisans, no Democrats, no Republicans—they are patriots only, volunteering to fight in the most sacred cause that ever held the affections of men. It is for Congress to see that these brave volunteers have means for effectual warfare, and that they are not robbed of the poor pittance which Government provides for its loyal soldiers, by miscreants and mercenaries of their own camps, through whose hands the Nation's business is conducted. Members of Congress should remember that the hearts of the people are in this war,—that every fireside in the loyal States has a member, an acquaintance, or a friend in camp—and every dereliction of Government, whether in Congress or in the Cabinet, or in the field, will be known and treasured for many a year hence, for the honor or the doom of those who are now foremost on the public stage, and who hope to live in history.

If considerations of patriotism and duty, and the desire of an honorable fame, shall fail to incite Congress to a speedy and profitable performance of their duties, we will have cause to mourn the degeneracy of modern statesmen, and their inferiority in every attribute of manhood to the noble race that preceded them in the government of this wonderful people.

What is Peaceable Disunion?

There is, no doubt, a class of men among us—there may be in the Government—who have a vague expectation of a final separation between the North and the South, and who begin to think a peaceable dissolution would be better than this waste of wealth, this slow destruction of property and business. We do not mean that these people are numerous. They scarcely show themselves, either in private or public. Still they do exist, and their unexpressed desires and vague hopes of a peace or truce, which should bring separation, ought to be met. This grand uprising of the Free States has been in part based on an instinct—the instinct of nationality; but as is often true of popular instincts, it is really coincident with the highest interest. The vast country stretching from the Atlantic and the Gulf to the Rocky mountains *must be inhabited by one people* and governed by one government.

There is now no question of it. This is not the Monroe doctrine, or the Northern doctrine—it is the doctrine of nature. Whatever population objects to this principle must either be exterminated or be subject. We call upon those timid people who may be thinking of a final separation as possible, to make the supposition a few moments of an Independent Southern Republic. She has gained her independence by her own valor and our pusillanimity. The masses of her population will ignorantly despise, as they have done before, the Northern hard-laboring and industrious classes. She will be of necessity a military Republic, based on the labor of slaves. A large standing army will be supported by her, to protect her territory, and win new fields for the slaves. The lines of the Potomac and the Ohio would bristle with enormous batteries; the Mississippi would be guarded by fortresses which would defy attack. After a few years of peace, she would have bought fleets of small iron steamers, which, in case of a war, could *privateer* among our commerce over every sea. Her troops would become drilled and equipped, and would soon be far more than a match for a peaceful and agricultural population like the most of our own. Then comes the inevitable expansion which her slave system demands. Mexico would be invaded; Central America and the key of the Pacific struggled for; Cuba assaulted or Southern California overrun. We are forced to interfere, or to lose our power on the Western Continent, be cut off from our Pacific possessions, and see a grand Slave Empire erected over all the region from the Potomac to the Isthmus. Still more, she would soon contest with us the Keys of the Gulf, at the Tortugas. Then all along the Ohio, the Potomac, the Mississippi, would be incessant wranglings and collisions over duties and customs. Single townships, even single States, would be carrying devastation into each other's territories. Added to all this, would be the everlasting dispute and battle over the slaves. The slaves run away, and cannot be retaken; the masters in revenge make a foray on Free State territory, or retaliate upon the persons of free citizens. One act of violence breeds another, and the Border Land would become again, as it did in Indian times, the Land of Blood. Any one of these, and thousands of similar causes, would breed a war within just sufficient time for the South to recover its strength.

The next war, too, would not be like the present, where the advantage is all with the Union. Then the South would be a trained military power, with fortresses and sufficient of *materiel*, with a fleet of privateers, with the prestige of previous success and the hope of boundless plunder, and the spur of an insatiable ambition. Our own people would be discouraged by the ill-success of the first struggle; commerce would plead for peace; business would deprecate any further struggle; traitors would arise among us, and a not improbable result would be the subjugation and humiliation of the sturdy North beneath the aristocratic, military Republic of the South. Such results, or harassing, devastating civil wars, continued for half a century between the two combatants, until, when utterly exhausted, some powerful foreign conqueror should interfere to subdue both, are some of the probable effects of a peaceable disunion of the North and South.

No, timid friends and foreign advisers! this is a war *à l'outrance*. There is no peace or truce possible. We of the North fight not alone for honor, but for existence. We must conquer or be conquered. War now *under* the Union is a thousand times easier and more humane than war with a foreign Power. The gage is thrown down—the weapons are drawn—the lists are cleared, and now for a life-and-death struggle!

Personal.—Hon. Edward Everett arrived in the City last evening, and is stopping at the Everett House. He appears in excellent health, and fully prepared for his great effort at the Academy of Music this afternoon. It will be remembered that the exercises commence at 2 o'clock.

AFFAIRS AT FORT MONROE.

Interesting Statements of two Rebel Prisoners—Arrest of a Spy—Arrival of a Flag of Truce—Gen. Butler and the Disaster at Bethel.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Monday, July 1, 1861.

I wrote to you yesterday such particulars as I could gather at Newport's News of the insurrection brought to our army by the two deserters and the two prisoners who had reached that point, and been brought from there to head-quarters. I had the good fortune to be present at Gen. Butler's room when he examined them. One of the deserters was a German, whose statements I sent you yesterday. He had been examined during the afternoon, and was not called again.

The General sent to the guard-house for the other deserter, who gave his name as Frank Meyer, and his birthplace as Rhenish Bavaria. He could not speak English, but through the aid of Dr. Lieber, of New-York, who happened also to be present, he made a statement of his case. He was a straight good-looking fellow, dressed in the regular Zouave uniform, with turban and fez, precisely the counterpart of that worn by our troops. He said he was a member of the battalion of Louisiana Zouaves, but that he did not enlist willingly. He was a shoemaker, and was in the habit of working on Sunday, and making up for it by drinking freely the next day. One Monday he got very drunk, and was taken to the work-house, and when he woke up, he said, he found he had on a pair of red breeches and was a member of the Louisiana Zouaves. He said he detested the service, and was determined from the outset that he would get away as soon as possible. He gave various incidents of their journey Northward,—but knew very little of the condition of the Southern army, or of the numbers and position of their men. He said he hated the whole thing so thoroughly that he did not take the trouble to notice anything. He was by no means so intelligent a man as the other, but his statements, so far as they went, were to the same effect.

The prisoners were next brought in—separately. The first was a good-looking man of 30 or 35 years old, who gave his name as William Morton, of Philadelphia. He had served five years in the regular army from 1855, being in the First United States Infantry, under Capt. Granger. He had been first stationed at Key West, and afterwards in Texas. After his discharge he was simply a laboring man,—and he said he enlisted merely because he could get no work and did not want to starve. Starvation, he thought, would drive a man to anything. The other was a much younger man,—a mere boy in appearance, and really not more than 21, who gave his name as James Clark, of New-York. He said that before going to New-Orleans he had worked as a wood engraver for Harper Brothers. He did not explain the manner or motive of his enlistment, but said, as did Morton, that he never liked the service, and was always anxious to get away from it. Their statements as to the incidents of the march, &c., agreed perfectly, and their general appearance was that of men who told the truth. Morton's statements, especially as to everything relating to military matters, were entitled to the most credit, from the fact that he has been in the regular service himself, and understands something of military matters. He seemed, moreover, to be a clear-headed and straightforward man. Both said they wanted to get away from the service, and yet did not wish to desert on account of the disgrace of the act. So they made up their minds that they did not much care if they were taken prisoners. In answer to the General's inquiries they declared, with warmth, that they did not wish to be exchanged. Both said they would like very much to go to their friends at the North, if that were possible. Neither wished to enter the Northern army. The Germans, on the contrary, were both willing to serve,—the first on condition of being in the cavalry, and the other without any conditions whatever.

These prisoners both belonged to the same battalion, also called Zouaves, though their uniform was not at all like the Zouave dress, consisting of a blue jacket and gray pantaloons. After enlisting they were sent to a warehouse in New-Orleans and kept for a few days. When a hundred had been collected they were sent off to Pensacola,—and this was continued until the whole battalion, about 600 in all, had thus arrived. They remained there for about two months, the camp being very healthy and reasonably well supplied with provisions. About 1st of June they were ordered North, and went as far as Montgomery. Up to this time they had not received a dollar of pay, and began to be greatly dissatisfied. The battalion contained only about two hundred Americans by birth, and a very large proportion of these were Northern men, who had been driven by force or their necessities, into enlisting. The rest were Germans and French, the former predominating. Nearly all were very seriously disaffected, and some of the sharpest of them, discovering that they had never been properly mustered in, or required to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Constitution, abandoned the battalion and were arrested at Augusta as deserters, though the Mayor, before whom they were taken, was compelled to discharge them. In this way they had lost at least a hundred. At Montgomery the great mass of them refused to go any further, unless they were paid at least a part of what was due them. Their officers finally gave them five dollars each, and this was all they received until they reached Richmond, when they received $15 more, which was paid them part in bills on the Merchant's Bank of Richmond, and the rest in *fifty cent notes*.

On arriving at Richmond they were shut up in a tobacco warehouse, but a large portion of them broke out the windows and made their escape. They had become by this time pretty thoroughly demoralized, and paid very little respect to the orders of their officers. After remaining about a week at Richmond, they were taken in a steamboat to a point on the James River about nine miles from Yorktown, to which place they were marched. They arrived there the day after the fight at Big Bethel, and a few days afterwards were marched down to that place with some other regiments, and kept there for nearly a week. One day at about 10 o'clock, they received orders to prepare instantly for a retreat, as it was believed the United States troops were marching from this point to Yorktown by a flank movement, and they were afraid we should get between them and that place. They went at a quick pace, leaving in so much haste that they could not even eat or take with them the food they were then cooking. They remained there until, on Wednesday last, they were ordered out with others upon what they supposed to be scouting duty towards Newport's News. Accompanying them were two other regiments, with five or six pieces of artillery, and about 300 cavalry, which they were told was composed almost entirely of planters and rich men. On Wednesday they marched through Big Bethel, and encamped about three miles this side of that place. Their food was of the worst description. A cup full of flour, with some raw bacon, was served out to each man once a day, and this was

had to live upon. They were obliged to [illegible] dough with water, and bake it on the coals, [illegible] bacon they usually ate raw. This was [illegible] of rations they had had from the outset. [illegible] these men, MONROE and CLARK, went [illegible] bushes and slept the next morning, until [illegible] they had marched away. They followed on [illegible] make it, but walked, as CLARK said, too [illegible] to overtake anything. They were told on [illegible] road that the army was to encamp that night at one Capt. SMITH'S,—which they thought was about three miles from Newport's News. They went on until night without finding their troops, and slept at a house as they supposed not more than a mile from their camp. The next morning, as they were stopping to rest behind a fence, they saw two men of our army coming along the road,—and held a council as to what they had better do. After the men had gone by for some distance, without discovering them, they came out and went after them. Just then the men began to run,—and presently others came out from various points, until there were some twenty in all, when they stopped, and, turning back, saw these men, whom they at once approached and summoned to surrender. They at once gave up their arms, and told their captors that they could not be more than a mile from the hostile camp. They were at once taken into our camp at Newport's News, dined on board a vessel lying at the wharf over night, and the next day sent to this fort.

Their report of the condition of the Southern army is not very encouraging, though they confessed that they knew very little of any of its movements except their own. That, however, was in a very bad plight,—never very much interested in the cause, and thoroughly disgusted by the treatment they had received. They thought that half the battalion, at least, would gladly get away if they could. They were distrusted by their officers, not half fed, indifferently clothed, and not paid at all. On their marches they had no tents, and very many of the men had not even a blanket. As a matter of course, they said, they killed whatever they came across, pigs, poultry or cattle. Col. MAGRUDER one day ordered them on parade, and made a sort of speech to them, saying they had disgraced themselves by stealing some cattle he had purchased for the army, and that, in the first fight, he would put them in front, and see if they could retrieve their honor. They said there was no such thing as discipline in the battalion,—the officers being utterly unable to enforce respect, or secure obedience to their orders. They were inclined to think that the other regiments were under better discipline. At Yorktown MORTON thought there were about 12,000 men, though he could not speak with any great degree of confidence. They were encamped on both sides of the river, and the place had been very thoroughly fortified. Troops were arriving there every day. They were expecting an advance of our forces to Yorktown, and were making all possible efforts to meet it. Their troops were all armed, a large portion of them, however, with old-fashioned muskets. The Louisiana Battalion had Springfield muskets of 1845, with percussion locks.

The information which these men bring is of some interest, though it does not add very much to what was previously known. Gen. BUTLER spoke kindly to them, and said he would do what he could to meet their wishes. The prisoners will probably be allowed to go to their friends at the North.

A man named STRICKLAND was arrested here yesterday on a charge of being a spy. He claims to be the man who, you may remember, was a bookseller in Mobile, and was expelled from that city for selling copies of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. He came to New-York, and afterwards went to Milwaukee. He alleges, I believe, that he is here as a correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, and exhibits letters of credence from Secretary CAMERON and others. The suspicious circumstances alleged against him are that he has spent a good deal of time in making diagrams of the Fortress, in noting the number and position of the guns, and making other memoranda of a similar kind. He was arrested two or three days ago, but after examination was discharged. Yesterday he applied for permission to go to Newport's News, and received it. But the arrival yesterday of a gentleman from Washington, who stated that he knew that STRICKLAND had been arrested on a similar charge, both at Harper's Ferry and in the camp across the Potomac, led to his being arrested again. He was before the Commanding General this morning on examination. I do not know that any decisive result was reached, though I understood he was to be sent to Washington. He is an intelligent and gentlemanly person, and seems to me much more likely to have blundered in his manner of exploring the camps, than to be a spy. He seems to have no acquaintances here, as I am informed he had none at Washington.

I was in hopes it would not become necessary to make any further reference to the affair at Big Bethel,—although it is still the subject of general conversation among the officers here,—and has probably done more harm to this command than the enemy could have inflicted in six months. But it reflects so little credit upon our troops, and especially upon some of our officers, that I had hoped it might be forgotten. I think some of Major-General BUTLER'S friends are very injudicious in not permitting this fate to overtake it as speedily as possible. As a matter of course,—and of propriety as well as of usage,—the commanding officer is always held responsible for whatever disaster occurs within his command, unless he can clearly and fairly shift the responsibility to others by showing that his orders were not obeyed, or that there was failure of courage and of duty in some other quarter. This is perfectly just,—because there must be a responsible head—responsible in fact as well as in name—to every army;—and as the commander reaps all the laurels of success, it is only fair that he should also bear the burdens of defeat. Gen. BUTLER has been placed by the Government in command of this division of the army. It is a post of great honor and of corresponding responsibility. His acceptance of the office was an acceptance of all its difficulties and dangers to person and reputation. It proclaimed his willingness to take all the chances of failure, as an offset to the probabilities of success and of consequent honor. He achieved some marked successes at Annapolis and Baltimore, and received the hearty recognition and applause of the country through the public Press. He encountered a severe, and to the Army as well as the country, a most mortifying and disastrous failure in the Bethel expedition; and he is much too sagacious a judge of public sentiment to be surprised that his action there should be subjected to severe and relentless criticism. He knows very well—no man better,—that while popular acts may *gain* the attention and applause of the people, nothing but steady and reliable good conduct can *keep* them. If our people are somewhat too hasty in erecting idols, they are equally ready, on proper provocation, to pull them down.

The General probably understands all this well enough to know that the only answer he can give to the criticism of his conduct, is by making his next military movement one which shall *command* the admiration and applause of the country. Unfortunately, all his friends are not equally judicious. One of them, who is the regular correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, and who holds a confidential position in the military family of the Commanding General, has sent to that paper what is obviously intended to be an *official* vindication of Gen. BUTLER from the responsibility of the failure at Big Bethel. I have a right thus to characterize it, because it embodies an official document which he says he publishes without "violating any confidence," as no one *not* in an official position, or not enjoying official sanction, could possibly do. It is due to Gen. BUTLER that the public should have the benefit of this defence, and I accordingly copy it from this letter, dated Fortress Monroe, June 22, as follows:

Let me now turn the "exterior criticism" of the affair at the Bethels, or, more properly, at County Creek. This literal copy of a private memorandum made by THEODORE WINTHROP early on the day preceding the fight, and *from which, with very trifling alterations of form, the official plan was* (as I am informed) *drawn up*, is a sufficient answer to the whole. I violate no confidence in sending you these

NOTES OF THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

By two detachments upon Little Bethel and Big Bethel.

A regiment or a battalion to march from Newport, and a regiment or battalion to march from Camp Hamilton, DURYEA'S. Each regiment to be supported by sufficient reserves under arms in camp, and with advanced guards out on the road of march.

DURYEA to push out two pickets at 10 P. M., one two and a half miles beyond Hampton, on the county road, but not so far as to alarm the enemy. This is important. Second picket half as far as the first. Both pickets to keep as much out of sight as possible. No one whatever to be allowed to pass out through their lines. Persons to be allowed to pass inward towards Hampton, unless it appears that they intend to go round about and escape through to the front.

At 12 midnight, Col. DURYEA will march his regiment, with fifteen rounds cartridges, on the county road toward Little Bethel. Scows will be provided to ferry them across Hampton Creek. March will be rapid, *but not hurried*.

A howitzer with canister and shrapnell to go.

A wagon with planks and materials to repair the New-Market bridge.

DURYEA to have the 200 rifles (Sharpe's rifles purchased the day previous and alluded to.) He will pick the men to whom to intrust them.

Rocket to be thrown up from Newport's News.

Notify Commodore PENDERGRAST (flag officer) of this to prevent general alarm.

Newport's News movement to be made somewhat later than this, as the distance is less. If we find and surprise them, we will fire one volley, if desirable—*not reload*, and go ahead with the bayonet.

As the attack is to be by night, or dusk of morning and in detachments, our people should have some token, say a white rag on the left arm.

Perhaps the detachments which are to do the job should be smaller than a regiment; 300 or 500 on the right and left of the attack would be more easily handled.

If we bag the Little Bethel men, push on to Big Bethel and similarly bag them. Burn both the Bethels or blow up if brick.

To protect our rear, in case we take the field pieces and the enemy should march his main body (if he has any) to recover them, it would be well to have a squad of competent artillerists, regular or other, to handle the captured guns on the retirement of our main body.

Also, to spike them if retaken.

GEORGE SCOTT (colored guide) to have a shooting iron.

Perhaps DURYEA'S men would be awkward with a new arm in a night or early dawn attack, where there will be little marksman duty to perform. Most of the work will be done with the bayonet, and they are already handy with the old ones."

This private memorandum *formed the basis of the official plan*. To the white badge was added the watchword "Boston." The two field pieces which it was hoped could be captured, are the same which you will find reported in a letter written the day before the battle, as being stationed *at Little Bethel*. The purpose of the expedition was to caution the rebels to cease their predatory attacks upon our pickets. To accomplish this object, it was proposed to surprise, and, if possible, to capture the small force at Little Bethel. If that should be successfully accomplished, the battery at Big Bethel was *to be reconnoitered, and, if desirable, it was to be attacked—but it was not to be attacked unless success was positively assured.* This was the last instruction, as I happen to know—having been present at the time—given by Gen. BUTLER to Mr. WINTHROP. "Be brave as you please," said the General, "but run no risk."

'Be bold! Be bold! But be not too bold!'

shall be our motto," responded WINTHROP. And *upon instructions of which these are the substance* the two expeditions started; the object of a surprise was totally defeated by Col. Bendix's blunder; yet in defiance of all the rules of war of which I have ever heard, they kept on; *they destroyed the Little Bethel; and then, as it seems to me, somebody, entirely upon his own responsibility, decided to proceed to attack Big Bethel.* But even this would seem to be scarcely improper. After reading the criticisms of various partisan newspapers, after hearing the stories of many persons who were engaged in the affair in one capacity and another, after hearing a detailed statement, reported by reliable authority, of a conversation with Col. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, the commandant of the rebel forces, and after having had a personal interview with Capt. LEVY of Louisiana—whose appearance had, without previous acquaintance, sufficiently assured me that he is a truth-telling gentleman—and who had excellent opportunities for understanding the whole affair, since he was present in the rebel battery during the entire skirmish, and his corps was at Yorktown, and as he is moreover a competent judge, having seen much service, I am able to say his: I have yet to meet an intelligent and competent officer, present at the skirmish, and engaged upon either side, who does not believe that the place might easily have been taken. This might have been accomplished, 1st, by turning it upon our right, *as Mr. Winthrop was attempting to do when he fell.* That attempt might have succeeded; to use the language of Capt. LEVY, as nearly as I remember it, "*Had you had a hundred men as brave as Winthrop, and one to lead when he fell, I would be in Fortress Monroe a prisoner of war to-night.*" It might have been accomplished, 2d, with much less difficulty upon the left; Capt. HAGGERTY had discovered this, had suggested it to Gen PEIRCE, had *after some difficulty* secured Col. TOWNSEND'S cooperation, when this plan was defeated by the gross blunder of whoever was in command of TOWNSEND'S left—a Captain, I believe—in allowing three companies to be detached from the main body, by a thicket. From this circumstance, Townsend, as he was proceeding to the attack, was led to believe, as he saw the bayonets of his own men glistening through the foliage, that he was outflanked. He retreated, and that was the end of the battle.

The charge so often repeated that BENDIX'S blunder was consequent upon a neglect of arranging 'proper signals, is wholly untrue. The charge that the fatal error occurred at an hour which made it impossible to see the badge of friendship is of the same sort. The impression which the *Transcript* and other papers appear to desire to give, that Gen. BUTLER gives no need to the advice of experienced officers, is worthy of the spirit of its article. *He has upon his staff Col. Haines and Capt. Tallmadge, experienced artillery officers, and Capt. Smith of the Topographical Engineers.* In addition he has constantly with him Col. DIMMOCK, commandant of the fortress, whose bearing, firmness and fearlessness make him worth an army of common men. STAR.

This vindication of Gen. BUTLER is at the expense of every other officer, and of nearly all the men of the whole command. It does not seem to me quite ingenuous or just. The "private memorandum" drawn up by Mr. WINTHROP, is given as the basis upon which "the official plan was *drawn up.*" With "trifling alterations," this, he says, was adopted. The first inquiry which this suggests is, *where is* that official plan which was thus drawn up? Why is it not published? How was it promulgated? No military man, I presume, ever heard of a military expedition of any kind against the enemy, which was not directed by a general order issued by the Commanding General under his own signature. Every one remembers the orders for each action issued by Gen. SCOTT in Mexico, in which every movement of the army was clearly and explicitly prescribed. Where are the orders issued by Gen. BUTLER for this expedition to Bethel? and if none were issued, why was this departure from the ordinary usages of military life? In point of fact, I believe that Gen. BUTLER issued no orders,—that he summoned a meeting of the Colonels to be engaged, which was held at his quarters at 8 o'clock on the evening before that of the movement, and there read them Mr. WINTHROP'S memorandum, and made verbal explanations of its several points. This constituted all the orders issued from head-quarters for that expedition.

The official letter-writer proceeds to say that according to the General's orders, if Little Bethel should be captured, "the battery at Big Bethel was to be reconnoitered, and *if* desirable, it was to be attacked; but it was not to be attacked *unless* success was positively assured." This throws the responsibility of proceeding to Big Bethel upon "somebody else." Unfortunately, it is directly and explicitly contradicted by the language of the private memorandum itself: "If we bag the Little Bethel men, *push on to Big Bethel and similarly bag them.* Burn *both the Bethels*, or blow up if brick." This is certainly as explicit as any other part of this order, and the men had precisely the same warrant for proceeding to attack Big Bethel, which they had for leaving their camps at all. The language used was not very elegant, nor was the order very formal. But this remark applies with equal force to the entire document. But the letter writer heard Gen. BUTLER when he gave the "*last instruction to Mr.* WINTHROP—'be brave as you please, but run no risk.'" I think the Secretary must have misunderstood Gen. BUTLER'S meaning. He was probably giving Mr. WINTHROP a friendly caution as to his personal exposure,—which subsequent events proved to be needed. He could not have been issuing "instructions" for the conduct of the expedition, since Mr. WINTHROP was not its commander, nor did he hold any official position whatever in connection with it. He went to it simply as an *amateur*. He had not a man under his command, nor was he even aid to Gen. PIERCE. This "last instruction," therefore, which Gen. BUTLER was overheard to give him could scarcely have had any reference to the advance upon Big Bethel or to any other movement of the army. Nor could it be very well constructed to imply, even if it had been an official "instruction" that Big Bethel was to be reconnoitered, and attacked only in case success was seen to be certain. The reconnoitering of such a position is usually done before such an expedition is sent out; and success can *never* be said to be "certain" until after the trial. The only condition placed on the advance to Big Bethel, was that of "*bagging* the Little Bethel men." As the force *did* "bag" Little Bethel, they merely obeyed orders, (that is, so far they had orders for any movement,) by proceeding to Big Bethel.

The writer of the letter quoted thus fails entirely, in my judgment, to show that Gen. BUTLER did not order the advance to Big Bethel. That advance was clearly part of the original plan,—though there is nothing to show that the General had any knowledge whatever of the *battery* which his troops would there encounter. No mention is made of any,—nor were the field-pieces at all adequate sent to reply to the cannon it might fairly be supposed to contain. The General thus apparently ordered an attack upon a point which he had not first reconnoitered, and of the strength of which he had not the least conception.

The next point made by the letter-writer is, that the attack on Big Bethel would have succeeded if Mr. WINTHROP, in attempting to turn the battery on our right, and Capt. HAGGERTY, in making a similar attempt upon the left, had not been foiled,—the first by the cowardice of our troops, and the latter by the blunder of Col. TOWNSEND in mistaking a portion of his own men for the enemy. I do not see that this has anything to do with Gen BUTLER, or with the criticisms on his conduct. It certainly is not necessary to his defence, inasmuch as he did not take command of the expedition in person, nor go further the next day towards Bethel than Hampton. It seems, therefore, to be rather a wanton attack upon the courage and conduct of Col. TOWNSEND and other officers, for the sake of enhancing the credit of Mr. WINTHROP and Capt. HAGGERTY. Neither of these gentlemen had any command, nor any right to give a single order. They were simply aids to Gen BUTLER. Neither of them had any right to attempt any movement upon either flank, nor to expect the men of any regiment to obey any order they might give. They were active, gallant and zealous:—but they were not acting in a manner consistent with discipline, or compatible with the good conduct of an army in the field. I believe it is true that the colonel of one of the regiments informed one of these gentlemen that his men would look to *him*, and to him alone, for orders. Why this letter-writer should indorse so emphatically the insulting slur of the rebel Capt. LEVY—for whose character as a gentleman he seems to have so much admiration—upon the courage of our troops, I do not find it easy to understand. I have not the slightest doubt that there were a good many "hundred men" in our force quite as brave as Mr. WINTHROP; and if Gen. BUTLER had been there to lead them in person, the result might have been very different, and this writer's sneer might have been spared.

The writer of the letter closes by an indirect and, therefore, a disingenuous attempt to involve the officers of the Regular Army in the responsibility of this expedition, as well as of Gen. BUTLER'S action in general. "He has upon his staff," he says, "Lieut. HAINES and Capt. TALLMADGE, experienced artillery officers, and Capt. SMITH, of the Topographical Engineers." This is true, and they are all excellent men, well worthy of being consulted even by a General who has had a far wider experience in the field than has yet fallen to the lot of Gen. BUTLER. Whether he consults them usually or not I do not pretend to say. But I think I am not mistaken in saying that he did not consult one of them, nor Col. DIMMOCK, commandant of the post, in regard to the Bethel expedition. Not one of them was informed of it until the very night it was undertaken,—nor was their counsel asked, or their advice taken, even then. Capt. SMITH, whose name is thus brought into this matter, was in New-York, fulfilling an engagement of a very different kind, when the Big Bethel affair took place. The project had been talked about for a day or two before,—and, if what I hear from good quarters is true, every regular officer who spoke of it at all, condemned it as being dangerous without further knowledge of the point, and as being without any sufficient motive, unless it was intended to hold the place. It is only just to them that this fact should be known—especially as the language of this accredited letter-writer is calculated, if not intended, to give a very different impression.

I have made these comments upon this letter simply because they seem to be required, and not from the slightest ill-will towards Gen. BUTLER. I recognize fully, and have done my share in applauding, the services which he rendered to the country by his prompt and resolute vigor, when that was the quality most needed in the conduct of our affairs. Since I came here I have been under obligations to him for acts of personal courtesy which prevent my cherishing for him any other sentiments than those of grateful and cordial kindness. But he is the last man who would claim, from such considerations, any immunity from that rigid and severe censorship of his official action which his high and responsible position imposes upon all who are in any way connected with public affairs.

We have had a visit to-day from the secession flag. A little steamer rounded Sewall's Point at about 1 o'clock, and made for this place, carrying a flag of truce at mast head. She came within fifty yards of the stern of the *Minnesota*, and soon took a circuit and lay alongside the old storeship which lies in the harbor. She was a very small propeller,—six or eight men were in view upon her deck, and the secession flag was displayed over her stern. What her errand was I have not yet learned, though I heard that she had brought a prisoner for exchange. She lay in port for some time, with ample leisure to examine everything in the neighborhood, though, as the Colonel of Engineers remarked we have nothing here which the whole secession army is not perfectly at liberty to inspect as closely as they dare. The rebels, however, are very careful never to let our flags of truce come within seeing distance of their works. All our flags to Norfolk are stopped at Craney Island. This extraordinary lenity on our part excites some comment among our sager military men,—but the old heads do not well see what harm can come from it. They have full confidence in their ability to hold this post against any force the rebels can bring against it.

Capt. WARDROP'S Massachusetts regiment marched this morning for Newmarket bridge, three miles beyond Hampton, where they will be joined by the other regiment from the same State, Capt. PACKARD, now at Newport's News. This movement would have taken place on Saturday but for the heavy rains. Col. MCCLELLAN'S regiment has marched inside the Fortress to take the place of WARDROP'S. Both the Massachusetts regiments were enlisted for three months and will return home on the 16th of July. H. J. R.

HOW THE TROOPS ARE POSTED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 2, } via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 3. }

The Third Massachusetts Regiment and the New-York Naval Brigade occupy the deserted dwellings in Hampton, where but about thirty of the inhabitants remain.

Col. WARDROP'S head-quarters are at the house of Hon. JOSEPH EGGAR.

The old church, occupied as a slaughter-house in the late war, is now used for a guard-house. Two companies are stationed in the grave-yard, which is surrounded by a high brick wall. Some of the tomb-stones in the yard date so far back as the seventeenth century.

Col. PACKARD'S regiment, just from Newport's News, are posted in the new cemetery.

Col. WARDROP'S pickets extend a mile and a half beyond Hampton.

The Fourth Massachusetts Regiment will encamp just beyond the village.

The bridge burnt by the rebels will be rebuilt within a week.

Col. MAX WEBER'S regiment is erecting a strong battery on this side of the bridge.

Ladies begin to make their appearance at Old Point. The families of Gen. BURNES, Cols. DURYEA and MAX WEBER are here.

Great preparations are being made to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence. Grand parades will be held at the camps and the fortress, while the guns of the new batteries and the ships-of-war in the harbor, including the *Minnesota, Cumberland, Santee, Roanoke* and several gunboats, will appropriately salute the day. The Twentieth Regiment of New-York have ordered fifty barrels of lager-bier from Baltimore to refresh themselves on the occasion.

Yesterday afternoon, Lieut. TALYARROS and 18 men of the Seventh New-York Regiment, made a reconnoissance from Newport's News up the James River road, to within a mile and a half of Great Bethel. At that point they came upon five of the rebel pickets, who precipitately fled, leaving behind, with other trophies, their hats and coats, which showed that the owners were officers. In the pockets of the latter were several letters, just finished, giving a complete account of the late advance of 2,800 men from Yorktown to attack Newport's News. They describe the wretched fare of the troops, and the manner in which they were obliged to beg or steal. One of an amusing character from the pocket of JAMES STEEL, bookseller, Richmond, describes our troops as a set of baboons, to be speedily driven from the sacred soil of Virginia.

A detachment of Vermonters from Newport's News coming suddenly upon our pickets beyond Hampton yesterday, caused temporary alarm.

Gen. BUTLER and family are this afternoon at Newport's News.

Col. ALLEN'S regiment will go up to-morrow.

Commencement Exercises.

BROOKLYN PACKER INSTITUTE.

On Tuesday night, as a fitting sequel to a long, thorough and satisfactory examination, thirty ladies, young and fair, emerged from the scholastic retreat of Brooklyn, known as the "Packer Institute," and armed with diplomas, for the first time, faced the world. The spacious chapel of the Institution was densely packed by the patrons of the "Packer." The platform presented the usual number of presentable dignitaries. The thirty graduates occupied the front seats, and the three-sided gallery bloomed with the youth and beauty of several hundred undergraduate specimens of femininity. A more beautiful and charming picture *au naturel* has rarely been presented to the view of the good Brooklynites, and they, ever susceptible, enjoyed this one to the full.

The programme embraced music, prayer, reports of committees, reading of compositions, presentation of diplomas, the President's parting address and benediction.

The music was very finely rendered, more particularly in the opening "Gloria in Excelsis," which was given with appropriate feeling and expression. The "Reports of Committees," which were read by Rev. Messrs. GUION and WEST, and Mr. LOWE, were most extravagant in conception, extreme in laudation, and unlimited in profuseness of flattering comment. One would suppose that on the face of the earth, heretofore or at present, there could not elsewhere be found such wonderful native talent, such extraordinary attainment, or such elegance of polish as was discovered by the Examiners, who for several days have been spying out the intricacies of this "Female Institute." There can be no reasonable doubt, (and one had but to look at the sweet faces before him for conviction,) that the young ladies acquitted themselves well, and, that with credit they were about to receive their parchment certificates, and it is more than questionable, whether such fulsome laudation as that bestowed upon the school and the scholars, does not do more harm than good.

Prof. ROBERT R. RAYMOND, of the "Polytechnic," read the seleted compositions. Several of them were of more than ordinary merit, and one entitled "A Chapter in Palmistry," was very ingeniously conceived, well written, and of course well delivered.

President A. A. Low made the presentation of diplomas, a very interesting and affecting ceremony, after which he delivered a long and somewhat diffuse lecture on the state of the Union, (National.)

Miss VANDENHOFF'S reading of "Tasso," and the prelude to Dr. FARLEY'S Benediction, were displays of elocution and elocutionary power, most interesting, and entertaining to the vast audience. Prof. EATON yet remains at the head of the faculty, and has succeeded in elevating the institution to a rank not inferior to any in the country.

The following is a list of the graduates, thirty in all: Nannie C. Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.; Mary J. Alexander, Sandwich Islands; Annie Beyer, Brooklyn; Sarah J. Blachly, Brooklyn; Sophy P. Chase, Brooklyn; Caroline Chase, Washington, N. Y.; Alice Colton, Brooklyn; Jenny D. Cristy, Brooklyn; Henrietta W. Foote, Canton, N. Y.; Cornelia Frost, New-York; Mary A. Fisher, Brooklyn; Fanny Elkins, Brooklyn; Annie L. Gilbert, Utica; Esther Haberton, Brooklyn; Mary E. Hogg, Williamsburgh; Sarah N. Moore, Bedford, N. Y.; Ellen Mills, Fort Riley, Kansas; Ella J. Mayer, Williamsburgh; Eleanor P. Noyes, Brooklyn; Martha J. Ovington, Brooklyn; Mary O. Richardson, Brooklyn; Kate E. Stark, Williamsburgh; Emily Taylor, Brooklyn; Ellen A. Raynor, Brooklyn; Emma L. Wadsworth, Brooklyn; Ruth Webster, Monticello, N. Y.; Ida P. Whitcomb, Brooklyn; Clara Wise, Brooklyn; Mary L. Williams, Brooklyn; Sarah E. Wickham, Brooklyn.

The Institute will reopen on the 11th of September.

AMUSEMENTS.—There will be extra performances to-day at the following places of amusement: Laura Keene's, at 2 o'clock, when the "Seven Sisters" will be played for the ever-so-many hundredth time, and at Barnum's, where the performances will commence at daybreak and continue every hour until midnight. The play for the occasion is the successful one called the "Patriot's Dream."

Our friends who are fond of the fine arts, will do well to pay a visit to ROTHERMEL'S great picture of the reading of the "Declaration of Independence," at the Dusseldorf Gallery, opposite Laura Keene's Theatre. In addition to this American work there is a fine collection of German paintings.

The Case of the United States vs. Capt. C. W. Ray.

BANGOR, ME., Wednesday, July 3.

Before the United States District Court, now in session in this city, the case of the United States *vs.* Capt. C. W. RAY, charged with conspiring to cast away the brig *Aaron B. Moore*, of Charlestown, in February last, has been on trial several days. The case closed last evening, and a verdict of acquittal rendered. There is another indictment against Capt. RAY, on the charge of casting away the vessel, but it will not probably be tried at this Court.

The Wrecked Steamer Canadian.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, July 3.

Much anxiety is felt about Mr. KEELY, the first officer of the wrecked steamer *Canadian*, and his boat's crew. After landing their passengers, they set out for the North shore of the Straits of Belleville, in order to intercept one of the other steamers of the line, and have not since been heard from.

The Nova Scotian.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, July 3.

There are no signs of the steamer off Father Point.

The *Golden Fleece* brought the Forty-seventh Regiment, about 900 strong; spoke the *Jura* off Cape Rosieur.

Railroad Accident.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 3.

The down train of the Hudson River Railroad, [illegible]

[illegible] collided, through the misplacing of a switch. The train was [illegible] shallow water. The engineer and fireman were slightly bruised, but no one else was injured.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-proof Safes, fitted with patent crystallized [illegible] material [illegible] cannot be drilled. No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses—For the Cure of Rupture.

For lightness, cleanliness, durability, and economy, Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss (used in bathing,) challenges comparison with any truss in the world. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Harry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway New-York.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

TURNURE—MORRELL.—In Newburgh, on Tuesday, June 18, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. BROWN, RICHARD A. TURNURE of Passaic, N. J., and EMILIE L. MORRELL, of the former place.

JONES—TYLER.—In Albany, on Tuesday, July 2, by Rev. Sylvanus Reed, JAY JARVIS JONES, of New-York City, to MARY E. TYLER, daughter of the late James H. Tyler, of the former place.

GRAYDON—MCCLINTOCK.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, July 2, by Rev. Dr. Crooks, JOSEPH GRAYDON, of this City, to MARTHA, daughter of the late John McClintock, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

FULLER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 3, of hemorrhage, following scarlet fever and diphtheria, HERBERT, youngest son of Junius A. and Dolores Fuller, aged 3 years, 10 months and 1 day.

The funeral services will take place on Friday afternoon, July 5, at 4 o'clock, at his parents' residence, No. 166 Washington-st. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

HOUGHTON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 3, ELLA M. HAMM, only daughter of Royall and Virginia Houghton, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, 100th st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Saturday morning, July 6, at 11 o'clock.

SNYDER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 3, JOHN AUGUSTUS SNYDER son of Henry and Annabella Snyder, in the 10th year of his age.

Funeral from No. 116 West 42th st., on Friday, 5th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 3, ELIZABETH TAYLOR, aged 10 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her uncle, Jacob A. Stamler, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock from her late residence, No. 110 East 49th st., corner of 3d-av., without further invitation.

LITTLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 3, suddenly, EDWARD B., only son of Edward B. and Mary K. Little, aged 10 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Dr. Galen Carter, and his uncle's, Jacob Little and Galen A. Carter, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas Church, on Friday, 5th inst., at 4 P. M., without further notice.

HOWE.—On Wednesday evening, July 3, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, infant son of Augustus and Ann E. Howe.

His remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

SARVIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 3, after a short illness, LOUISA P., youngest daughter of Elizabeth F. and Francis P. Sarvis, aged 3 years, 4 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Lafayette av., between Nostrand and Bedford avs., this (Thursday) afternoon, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock.

COOPER.—At Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 2, THOMAS S. COOPER, in the 51st year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Friday next, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, Dobbs' Ferry. His friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

LE ROY.—In Riverside, Ulster County, on Tuesday, July 2 after a lingering illness, JULIET EDGAR, wife of Herman Le Roy.

GILLEY.—In Fairfield, Conn., on Sunday, June 30, ALFRED HOWARD, son of Jonathan Gillett, aged 6 years.

GUSTIN.—In Honesdale, Penn., on Saturday, June 29, of consumption, OLIVER DUNHAM GUSTIN, aged 28 years and 1 month.

NASH.—In Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, on Wednesday, June 19, FREDERICK NASH, M. D., in the 54th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 365.—July 3, 1861.
44, 39, 8, 36, 46, 38, 50, 6, 25, 61, 14, 11.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 366.—July 3, 1861.
24, 38, 29, 62, 9, 58, 27, 12, 66, 39, 3, 70, 42, 53.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. T. LE ROY,
[illegible] Cedar-st.
New-York

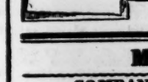
SUMMER.

$300,000 worth of new styles of Spring and Summer Clothing at extremely low prices, owing to the depression of business. Custom-room, Children's Clothing and Furnishing Goods in same ratio. Money returned if not pleased.
P. B. BALDWIN,
Largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

ARMY EXPRESS.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Are authorized to run daily expresses for the transmission of boxes, packages, and all descriptions of goods for the soldiers and army use.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 64.
HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, }
FORT MONROE, June 21, 1861. }
In consequence of the necessity of a rigid examination and strict responsibility, with reference to the large amount of express freight landed at this post, this business must be under the control of but one Company. Adams' Express Company will be the only express authorized to convey express freight to this post.
By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
T. J. HAINES, Act. Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

Army expresses in charge of Special Messengers for Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Arlington Heights, Beach's Springs, Annapolis, Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Grafton—and to all places where the Troops are stationed—leave our office, No. 59 Broadway daily, at 1 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.
Packages for the soldiers taken at half our usual rates to the above places; freight must be prepaid in all cases.
Care should be taken that all articles are properly marked to the individuals, number of the company, and the regiment, where stationed, &c., &c.
ARMY CONTRACTORS and SUTLERS, and shippers generally, can make special contracts for time and rates on application to JOHN HOEY, at our New-York office.
Small packages 'for Miss DIX' (intended for the wounded and disabled soldiers) CARRIED FREE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.



WEDDING CARDS.
Specimens by Mail on receipt of 2 postage stamps.
EWERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.

MILITARY.

COMPANY H, CAPT. HOGAN.

Recruits wanted! Fifteen good intelligent men wanted for the Washington Greys, now in camp at East New-York. On signing the roll and being sworn in, each man is provided with rations, comfortable sleeping apartments, will be under pay from date of enlistment, and upon discharge will receive $100. Apply to Lieut. J. W. SWIFT, No. 70 Fulton-st., New-York, or No. 166 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, in the evening, after 7 o'clock.

1,000 HORSES WANTED.

Wanted to purchase, 1,000 good, sound, strong young horses, say from 5 to 8 years old, and not less than 15½ hands high. Any number, from one upwards, will be received. Persons having such horses as are above described for sale, will please apply at No. 6 State st.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO MOST respectfully solicit any subscriptions of money or clothing, for the purpose of supporting the regiment of cavalry known as the New-York Mounted Riflemen, (four hundred men already enrolled,) now being raised under the auspices of Lieut.-Col. DICKLE commanding, so favorably known to the New-York public as a teacher of riding. Col. DICKLE having served ten years in the Prussian cavalry, six years as teacher of tactics, and nine years as Captain of cavalry in the New-York State Militia, we can most cordially recommend him to your kind support. By permission, Col. DICKLE can refer to the following distinguished men: Gen. Jno. A. Gen. Charles W. Sandford, Hon. John Cochrane, A. Wilson, Esq., A. Low, Esq., and P. M. Westmore, Esq. Any of the Committee will receive subscriptions at their respective places of business.
M. W. COOPER, No. 26 Park-place.
R. A. WITTHAUS, No. 34 Barclay st.
HENRY A. MOTT, No. 145 Broadway.
LOUIS LAFARGE, No. 93 Liberty-st.
LUCIUS HOPKIN, No. 241 Broadway, President Importers' and Traders' Bank.

NEW BOOKS.

"The amplest, rarest and most interesting illustrations of the lower creation that have ever reached Europe."
—*Professor Owen (before the Royal Geographical Society.)*

DU CHAILLU'S
AFRICAN TRAVELS.

With Map and Illustrations. 8 vo., Muslin, $2.
Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa: with Accounts of the Manners and Customs of the People, and of the Ch

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and walking, or do plain sewing; is fond of children and is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country and is willing to make herself useful; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or fine washing and ironing, or would take care of children; has 3 years' reference from her last place; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 431 4th av., until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would care children; would go in the country for the Summer; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No 17 University place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by an amiable and willing young woman, who would make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 23 East 25th-st., wherein she is at present engaged, and permitted to refer.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable colored girl wishes a situation as chamber maid and waitress in a private family. Good City references given. Call at No. 133 9th-st., after 9 o'clock, to-day.

AS COOK.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations for two respectable women, by their present employer, one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as child's nurse and chamber-maid. Apply at No. 117 East 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, a situation as first class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to a hotel or private boarding-house in City or country; has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as a first class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; no objection to City or country, has good reference for the last 20 years in and about New-York. Can be seen until engaged at No. 31 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer, and ironer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as general house servant; expects moderate wages, a good place being mostly desired; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 214 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, FOR A gentleman's family, in a nice part of the country, a lady as housekeeper; must be fully competent to take the entire charge. To a suitable party a fair compensation will be paid. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PERSON who perfectly understands her business, a situation as laundress; is willing to do chamberwork. Can be seen, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 45 5th-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Situation wanted by a respectable American Protestant woman as nurse and chambermaid; can take care of a baby from its birth; will go in the country. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 434 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait upon a lady and assist in chamberwork, by a highly respectable girl. Can be seen at her present employers until engaged, at No. 38 West 22d-st. Is willing to go to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable young girl, a situation as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands fine washing and ironing; can come well recommended. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse; has a good breast of milk; will make herself generally useful; can give best City reference. Can be seen at No. 200 East 17th-st., third floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as wet nurse; her baby is only three months old; can produce the very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 East 26th st., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant English person, either as seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses; would have no objection to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for one week at her last employer's No. 119 West 16th-st.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORking young woman wishes a situation in the country; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good dairymaid; is willing and obliging; can go at short notice. Call at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS already.—Moderate wages for city or country. Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, Negro, at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 134 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man, as coachman; he understands his business well, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given, from City and country. Address G. L., Box No. 159 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SINGLE COLORED man wishes a situation as coachman. Can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 60 4th av., New-York.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young man as gardener, farmer, &c.; he is a good gardener; understands the culture of fruit and flowers; also, the care of horses and the care of a gentleman's place generally. Good references given. Address J. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A WAITER'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable young Frenchman, (single;) is fully competent, and has the best of City reference for sobriety, honesty and faithfulness; no objection to go any part of the country, or travel to gentleman or family. Address A. R., No. 147 East 10th-st., Mr. C. SANDERS, between 10 and 2, for two days.

A GENTLEMAN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS habits and general commercial information, would like to obtain immediate active employment. The best testimonials furnished. Address EARNEST, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN gardener, married, without children, to occupy a cottage on a gentleman's place, ten miles from the City. Address with references and wages expected, E. G. H., Box No. 12 Belleville Post-office, N. J.

A HOTEL KEEPER.—WANTED IMMEDIately, an experienced hotel keeper, (one acquainted with the management of a country house preferred) to take a moderate sized hotel near the City, now filled with first-class New-York families. Undoubted references required. Address Box No. 2,196 New-York Post-office.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET the washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, by the month or the dozen; done in the very best of style for 50 cents per dozen; can give the very best of City reference. Call at No. 101 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., back basement.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!

1,200 Lace Points and Circulars, from $3 to $30.
1,700 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.

Being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail, regardless of cost, for ten days only.

SILK AND BARGE MANTILLAS,

Of new styles, in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at

No. 375 Broadway.

BUNTING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 BROADWAY.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ladies'-st., and at the stationery generally. JAMES G. KEYS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 30 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $6 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations, immediately, on reasonable terms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James slip, East River, daily at 3½ o'clock P. M.; *Mayflower* leaves the same pier etc. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healty, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D FERRA.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT THE CHESNUT Grove House, Staten Island, situated on Simonson-av., a few minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing and only 30 minutes' sail from Pier No. 1, North River; rooms suitable for families and gentlemen; boats every hour, from 6 A. M to 7 P. M.; terms moderate. Apply as above

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily consisting of a gentleman and lady, with three small children, 3 to 5 years old, and servant. Must be good substantial fare, at a moderate price, and within 1½ to 1¾ hours' ride of New-York. Address Box. No. 2,152 Post-office.

SUMMER BOARDING AT RIVERDALE.—The house formerly occupied by A. Knight, Esq., fronting the river, ten minutes above the station on the railroad. Accommodations first-class. Reference, Abraham Knight & Sons, No. 7 Coenties slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY A FAMily consisting of man, wife and three small children and servant; good and substantial fare, at moderate price; must be accessible from the City—not to exceed 1½ hours. Address Box No 2,162 Post-office.

BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR A FAMILY OF five or six persons, at a farm house, 20 minutes' walk of Newburgh, Orange County; fine shade and good water. None need apply but those wishing board for the season. Inquire at No. 124 9th-av, from 4 to 6 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may find a very pleasant, airy room, and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown stone house, No. 81 Sands-st, six minutes from Fulton Ferry. Small and select family. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily is desirous to obtain two gentlemen to occupy a large front bedroom; or can take large closets and gas; hot and cold water introduced. Terms, $9 50. References given and required. Address ARGYLE, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board in a pleasant location, with a private family. Address S., Box No. 1,488 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN—ON WEST 11TH-ST., near the St. Denis Hotel, the second floor of a first-class house, with or without breakfast; rooms will be let together or separately, by the year or for the Summer months; references given and required. Address P. S., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THREE PERsons, residing in an elegantly furnished house in 23d-st., Madison-square, wishes to let to a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, a large front parlor, with bedrooms above; references exchanged. Address P. Q., No. 301 4th-av.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A suite of three furnished rooms, together or single to single gentlemen, with or without partial board; terms moderate; references required. No 86 West 13th-st.

378 FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms to let, without board. Prices to suit the times House first-class.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock and one-half of a mile of the railroad depôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6 000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1 798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New Jersey, containing about 25 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1¼ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—PARTIES DESIRous of buying or hiring pretty but well built and roomy cottages, at a low price, in a beautiful village, less than one hour from New-York, can have them erected previous to 1st of May next, and are invited to examine a model cottage, just finished, but not offered for sale. Apply at the Insurance Office, No. 78 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites for sale or for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, A DEsirable piece of property; improved; fronting on High-st. Apply to JANE WINSLOW, No. 40 East Houston-st., corner of Wesley-place, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August, and September, a furnished house situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A. Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. For catalogues, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

NEVERSINK SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—A delightful location in Port Jervis, Orange County, on the Erie Railroad. Terms $160 per year. For particulars inquire at the General Educational Agency, No. 24 Bible House, New-York. A few Summer boarders received for six weeks from July 15, at $4 per week.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN recently arrived from Paris, a situation as teacher in a private family; can teach English, French, music, and the first rudiments of a solid education; salary not so much an object as a respectable home; good references. Address R. P., Box No. 143 *Times* Office, New-York.

A GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY DESIRES A situation as governess, copyist, or companion; would like to travel with or attend upon an invalid; her board will be considered sufficient compensation for her services; references exchanged. Address Mrs. KATE AUSTIN, U. S. Mail Station G, Broadway.

WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE TEACHER OF French and Music in a flourishing Female Seminary in Brooklyn, N. Y.; a lady preferred; to one of experience and ability, who can furnish a few hundred dollars on satisfactory security, a pleasant home and good salary will be offered. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. P. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent few, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 30th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 30th-st.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED.—NO. 52 West 26th-st., 2 stories, nine, three; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 52 West 26th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Scotland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.

HASBROUK & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND,
Is now open. Charges to suit the times.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
E. Squires, Esq., New-York.
F. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, N. Y.—This Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels.

E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

BUTTONWOOD COTTAGE, NEAR LONG BRANCH, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The location is delightful, being in the pleasant village of Eatontown, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, within 4½ miles of Long Branch. The table furnished from the farm attached. Terms moderate. Address or apply to MARY DE LAFETRA, Eatontown, New-Jersey.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.

Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday;) arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN, GRANT-STREET, Staten Island, is now open for boarders. Having been refurnished and enlarged this season, from its situation and proximity to the City, it offers superior advantages to families and single gentlemen requiring first-class accommodation at reasonable terms

J. HYNES.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J. is now open for the season, with the addition of a bar, billiard and ball room since last year also, a band of music for the exclusive benefit of guests free of charge. Persons wishing to engage rooms will address WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

LA LOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This favorite Summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Boats leave Pier No 2, North River, at 7:20, 11:20, 3:20, 4:20 and 5:20 o'clock; from Dey-st., at 10½ and 4½ o'clock.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The house has no connection with the house.

J. MILLER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 500 guests; the Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet; charges moderate. C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG ISLAND—is now open for the reception of guests. Boats leave James'-slip at 4 P. M.

B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies together with statements exhibiting the amount due on the mortgage to the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam engine, 20 horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes. One large locomotive boiler, 60 horse power, steam pipes, guages; brick work and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam gauge and cocks, fire damper and regulator, blower pulleys and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in 1st, 2d and 3d stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large circular saw; No. 27, Paints, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting, pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron rolling mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 8 galvanized tanks, 27 steam & copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 50 lining cans, 10 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, inkstand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 lab and anvil, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 4 hydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 5 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe hooks, 1 register, gas and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of ropes, horse cover and blankets, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty-one (331), three hundred and thirty-three (333) three hundred and thirty five (335) and three hundred and thirty-seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1861. CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT

RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 5TH day of July next, Surgeons of Police will be in attendance, daily, (Sundays excepted) from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to vaccinate all persons who may apply for the purpose without charge, at the following Station Houses, viz:

Station House.
2d Precinct.....No. 49 Beekman-st.
4th Precinct.....No. 9 Oak-st.
5th Precinct.....No. 49 Leonard-st.
8th Precinct.....No. 9 Franklin-st.
8th Precinct.....Cor. Wooster and Prince-sts.
9th Precinct.....No. 94 Charles-st.
12th Precinct.....Harlem.
15th Precinct.....Cor of Attorney and Delancy sts.
18th Precinct.....23d-st, near 3d-av.
19th Precinct.....59th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
21st Precinct.....No. 120 East 35th-st.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown*, are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above they will be sold to pay expenses.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
JUNE 27, 1861. No. 115 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A GOOD brick dwelling in Ellis-place, Sing Sing, containing ten rooms: lot 66x138 feet; to let very low this year. Apply to JOHN CHABEAINE, near premises, or to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the pre[mises]

REAL ESTATE FOR SA[LE]

AN OFFICER, RAISING MEN AND [MONEY] for the war, offers to sell his well selected [stock] of lots, farming and timber lands, in this and [other] States, at a great sacrifice for cash, or any kind of merchandise applicable to the wants or outfits of [soldiers]. Principals only will address UNION, Box No. 130 Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, &c., June 11, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH MATERIALS for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, will be received at this bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 8th July next. These proposals must be addressed "*Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction*," &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make applications for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c. of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after the receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States district Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and place above provided, then, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8 to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th of May, one fourth part on or before the 20th of July, one fourth part on or before the 20th of September, and the remaining fourth part on or before the 1st of December, 1861. Class 3, 4, 7 and 9, the whole to be delivered by the 15th of May, 1862. The remaining classes to be delivered, one fourth part on or before the 1st of September next, one fourth part on or before the 1st of December next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st of April and the remainder on or before the 30th of June, 1862, unless earlier required, with a notice of twelve days, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10 and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

Form of Offer.

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, Navy-yards, all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 1, 1861. Should my offer be accepted I request it to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate. Signature. A. B.

Date.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate put up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any or the classes therein named, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted,

Signatures of two guarantors. C. D.
E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Date. Signature. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY MAINE.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 10. White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 12. White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 12. Black Walnut and Mahogany; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Butts; No. 21. Iron; No. 22. Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc, and Tin; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 32. Leather; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35. Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, and Resin; No. 38. Tallow, Soap, Oil; No. 39. Ship Chandlery; No. 40 Stationery; No. 41 Fire Wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 10. White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 12 Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Butts; No. 15. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 21. Iron; No. 22 Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc, Tin; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints, Oils, &c.; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 32. Leather; No. 33. Hose; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35. Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 38. Tallow, Soap, Oil; No. 39. Ship Chandlery; No. 41. Fire Wood; No. 42. Ox Hides for Rope.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Plank; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Keel pieces; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 9. White Pine Mast Timber; No. 10. White Pine; No. 11. Ash and Cypress; No. 12. Black Walnut, Cherry and Mahogany; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Bars; No. 15. White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 16. Black Spruce; No. 18. Lignumvitæ; No. 21 Iron; No. 22. Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc. Tin; No. 24. Pig Iron; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 32. Leather; No. 33. Hose; No. 34. Brushes; No. 35. Bunting and Dry Goods; No. 36. Lanterns; No. 37. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 38. Tallow, Soap, Oil; No. 39 Ship Chandlery; No. 40. Stationery; No. 41. Fire Wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Class No. 2. White Oak Plank; No. 4. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7 Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine; No. 11 Ash and Cypress; No. 12. Black Walnut, Cherry and Mahogany; No. 14. White Ash Oars and Hickory Bars; No. 15. Black Spruce; No. 16. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 21. Iron; No. 22. Spikes and Nails; No. 23. Lead, Zinc and Tin; No. 25. Hardware; No. 27. Paints and Oils; No. 28. Flax Canvas; No. 29. Cotton Canvas; No. 30. Flax and Cotton Twine; No. 31. Glass; No. 32. Leather; No. 33. Hose; No. 34. Bunting and Dry

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF IOWA SOUTH STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 10 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, being a part of the amount authorized by the Extra Session of the Seventh General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 25, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400 000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 15th day of July.

Proposals to the face of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, and by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor of State, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide ample means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as may be necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Finance Board or other proper officer or officers, to which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be compelled by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses necessary.

The tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

The unconditional proposals will be considered. The Governor is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as he may deem unsound will promote the best interests of the State.

The sums will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, and "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

The number of certified copies of the act authorizing the Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents relating thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 18, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State. } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

UNION TRUST SAVINGS BANK,
No. 478 CANAL, COR. VARICK STREET.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $100 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts.
BOOKS OPENED AND CHECKS PAID.
AMOUNT RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 36 MONTHS $525,056 36.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
S. B. CHAPIN, Secretary.
C. N. HAUGHWOUT, President.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.
The fourth instalment of assessment—five cents per share on the capital stock of the SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY, is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 36 2d-st., Baltimore, on or before SATURDAY, July 6, 1861. This being the last instalment, the failure to pay on or before the day named, and the non-payment of previous instalments remaining open, will subject the delinquent to stock to forfeiture.
By order, JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, June 28, 1861.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 24th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Office open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, Vienna, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
LANSING, June 14, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 16, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer with coupon interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the city of New-York.

Proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, ana the denominations of stock desired, and must be unconditional

The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted will be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN S. BARRY, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."

AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least six months on the 1st day of July, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15th. Interest will be credited to depositors. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 49 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
WILLIAM CHEEAR, Acc't.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Interest will be paid on or after July 1 on deposits in this Institution, entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent., on all sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five Per Cent on larger amounts. Interest not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1 as a deposit.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EMIGRANT SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Canal-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, will be due on and after Monday, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
ALEXANDER L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. of 4th-av. and 26th-st. NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs. W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

CHEMICAL SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 13 AVENUE A., between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 6 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 10 will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.
GEORGE POLSON, President.
STEPHEN A. DUNCK, Secretary.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York, July 1, 1861. The interest on the Scrip issued by the Company to the holders of Common Stock on the 1st of January last, is now due, and payable at this office.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Institution will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, July 9, 1861, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
T. R. BUTTON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, New-York, July 1, 1861.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE COMPANY will be closed on the 15th day of July, 1861, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on and after that date at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1861.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after

MONDAY, July 15.

Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, as principal and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON. }

S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, on Saturday, June 22, 1861:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,014 868 78
Overdrafts		2 605 18
Due from Banks		92,611 47
Due from Directors of the Bank	$79,500	
Real Estate		200,421 34
Specie		472,354 84
Cash Items, viz: Checks and Notes on other Banks, taken on deposit the day previous		200,429 91
Stocks		284,137 50
Bonds and Mortgages		11,188 27
Bills of Solvent Banks		11,139 00
Loss and Expense Account		14,237 05
Total		$3 304,192 04

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,500,000 00
Circulation Registered	$200 000	
Less Notes on hand	9,036	190 964 00
Profits		202 498 54
Due to Banks		149 686 21
Due Depositors, on demand		1,260,325 29
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		720 00
Dividends unpaid		
Total		$3,304,192 04

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES SCOVELL, Cashier, of the Importers and Traders' Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1861, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of July, 1861.
A. C. MEARS, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday, June 22, 1861.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$304,883 00
Due from Banks		1,373 27
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$27,200 13	
Real Estate		91,341 37
Specie		81,836 77
Cash Items, viz:		47,869 68
Stocks and Promissory Notes		100 000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		11,000 00
Loss and Expense Account		5 000 00
Total		$537,597 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$306 525 03
Circulation Registered	$95,100	
Less Notes on hand	5,985	89 115 00
Profits		30,080 18
Due to Banks		1 64
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		44 000 00
Due Depositors on demand		366 398 75
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		1,476 56
Total		$537 597 09

State of New-York, City and County of New York, ss.—CHARLES JENKINS, President, and WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, a Bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1861, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid

CHARLES JENKINS, President.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of July, 1861.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Notary Public.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND COUPONS, due July 1, are paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO:

Chicago City Bonds.
Chicago City Coupons, Municipal.
Chicago City Coupons, Water.
Albany City Bonds.
Albany City Coupons.
Utica City Coupons.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Coupons.
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Coupons.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Coupons.
Buffalo City Coupons.
Buffalo City Bonds.
Also, interest on
New-York State 5½ and 6 per cent. Stocks.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending July 1, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollar, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 3, 1861. P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 13d-av.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10th of July will bear interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit. by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall st.

FOR SALE—RIGHT SHARES IN THE WORLD newspaper. Address B. B., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE W. PLATT and NATHAN C. PLATT, of the City of New-York, under and by the firm name and style of PLATT & BROTHER, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d of May, 1861. GEORGE W. PLATT is alone authorized to settle and adjust the affairs of said firm.
GEORGE W. PLATT.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861. NATHAN C. PLATT.
The business will be continued by GEORGE W. PLATT at No. 20 Maiden-lane.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and style of WHITE & VAN VLIET, is this day dissolved by limitation. MATTHEW WHITE is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
MATTHEW WHITE.
FREDK. G. VAN VLIET.
NOTICE.—The business of the late firm of WHITE & VAN VLIET will be continued by the undersigned at the corner of West and Bethune sts.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. MATTHEW WHITE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of LEE, RIPLEY & CO., is hereby dissolved. Charles P. H. Ripley is solely authorized to settle the business, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
U. M. LEE and
GEORGE A. DUNLAP.
By Charles P. H Ripley.
CHARLES P. H. RIPLEY.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of BUCKBEE & HUSSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of LEWIS B. BUCKBEE. All debts due to and owing by the firm will be settled by JOSEPH R. HUSSON, who will continue the business of the late firm.
LEWIS H. BUCKBEE.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. JOSEPH R. HUSSON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and name of BAILEY & FARRINGTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mither parties will sign in liquidation.—New-York, July 3, 1861.
JOHN C. BAILEY.
GEO. F. FARRINGTON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of WARBURN & LE HURAY, for the purpose of transacting a general Stock Commission and Note Brokerage business at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City. July 1, 1861.
E. S. WARBURN.
GEO. E. LE HURAY.

NOTICE.—URIAH M. LEE AND GEORGE A. DUNLAP have assigned all their interest in the property and effects of the firm of LEE, RIPLEY & CO. to me.
CHAS. P. H. RIPLEY.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1861.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. R. S. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Mcauley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX. } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE. }
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.
The United States Mail Steamship
MARION,
Capt. GEORGE A. COLE,
Completely armed, carrying an extra complement of men, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, via Key West, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, July 6
ETNA.....SATURDAY, July 13
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, July 20
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30; from Queenstown, $30.
These vessels have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MAKAY, No. 61 King William-st. in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 263 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit, for all creditors of the above named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree or judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the 30th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said referee. And that it should be the duty of said referee to hear such claims presented and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said bankable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861 entitled "An act in addition to an Act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1850," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said company to me, the subscriber, the referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861 and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such referee.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee
No 25 Nassau street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE L. WILLARD, Oliver E. Wood, Israel A. Barker, and James L. B. Willard, plaintiffs, against Henry Lilly and Edward J. Lilly defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk or the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty cents, with interest from the 23d day of May, 1861, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 11, 1861. H. C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
je20-law6wTh No. 74 Broadway.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis, and State of New-York. Notice first published June 20, 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of the County of Lewis, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., on the 2d day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent. je20-law10w.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of May, 1861.
WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1861. ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JARLYSLE T WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No 150 Nassau st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 1d day of July, 1861. jy3-law6mW*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BROWN COW, WITH ONE HIGH HIP and big horns; strayed from 54th-st. and Lexington-av. All charges paid on return of same at Y. STERN'S, No. 80 Clinton-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A LARGE WHITE WOLF Dog, with long hair, answers to the name of LOUP. Any person returning the same to the subscriber, at No. 278 Grand-st., will receive the above reward.
JOHN MCCLOSKEY.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. is DR. GRIFFIN & BRO., Dentists, 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and 207 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARMERS.—Ploughs made by PETRIE, 189 10th-av.

EXCURSIONS.

4TH JULY EXCURSION
TO
HARLEM,
HIGH BRIDGE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER.

The steamers
SYLVAN SHORE
AND
SYLVAN GROVE
LEAVE
PECK-SLIP every hour from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HARLEM every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Connecting with steamers and stages for all the above places.
Fare 7 cents if paid on the boat.
Tickets 6 cents; sold at all the landings.

1776. GRAND FOURTH OF JULY 1861.
EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.

The People's Line large and favorite steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, Capt. A. A. DYKEMAN, will make her third annual excursion on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving Pier No. 4 N. R., (foot Morris-st.,) at 7½ A. M.; Pier foot Jay-st. at 8; Pier foot Spring-st., 8½; and Pier foot Thirtieth-st. at 8¾ A. M. Returning, will leave (Cozzens' Dock) West Point at 4 P. M., landing only at Thirtieth-st., Spring-st., and Jay-st. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. Meyer's Band will furnish the music. Refreshments on board. This is the boat, crew and music that has given the same excursion for the last three years, which is proof enough of its popularity, having at each Anniversary carried upwards of 2,000 passengers comfortably, and with perfect safety.

GRAND 4TH JULY EXCURSIONS.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD,
Connecting with Railroad Ferry from Pier No 2 N. R.

Trains leave Vanderbilt Landing every hour (except 12 M.) from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. for Tottenville, stopping at CAMP SCOTT and all other intermediate stations. At Tottenville the steamer GRACE IRVING connects to Amboy. Fare from New-York to Camp Scott, 12 cents; to extreme end of the Island, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall st., corner South, up stairs.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON FOURTH OF JULY, 1861, OVER LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—An excursion train will leave James Slip and 34th-st. Ferries, East River, New-York, at 8 o'clock, on THURSDAY MORNING, July 4, running through to Greenport, omitting all stops west of Farmingville, (except Jamaica and Hempstead Branch;) also omitting Bellbrook, Waverly, Bellport, Jamesport, Cutchogue, and Mattituck, arriving at Greenport about noon. Returning, leave Greenport at 4½ o'clock, omitting same stops as above, and reaching New-York early in the evening. Fare for the excursion, from Hunter's Point to all points and back, $1. Excursion tickets will be sold on all the regular trains between Hunter's Point and all places on the road, at half the regular fare, and will be good for the 4th of July only. The steamboat WATER LILY will leave Greenport on the arrival of the excursion train leaving New-York at 8 A. M., proceeding around Shelter Island, and returning to Greenport in time for the 4:15 train for New-York; fare 50 cents extra. On the 4th of July trains will run as follows: Going East—Leave James Slip at 8 A. M., excursion train, to Greenport, at reduced fare, omitting stops as above; 9 A. M. train for Greenport; 12 M. train for Syosset; 4:30 P. M. train for Greenport, running one hour behind the time of the express train; 5:30 P. M. train to Syosset, running one hour behind the usual time; 6:30 P. M. train for Farmingdale, running one hour behind the usual time; 7:30 P. M. train for Jamaica, running one hour behind the usual time. Going West—Leave Greenport for New-York at 5:10 A. M. express train as usual; leave Greenport for New-York at 10:50 A. M. mail train as usual; leave Greenport for New-York at 4:14 P. M. excursion train as above; leave Farmingdale for New-York at 6:22 A. M. Farmingdale train as usual; leave Syosset for New-York at 7:14 A. M. Syosset train as usual; leave Syosset for New-York at 8:05 P. M. Syosset train as usual; leave Jamaica for New-York at 5:29 A. M. Jamaica train as usual.
WM. E. MORRIS, President.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT.
GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to the Fishing Banks, and every day during the season, Fridays excepted.
Leaving 10th-st., E. R., 7:15 A. M.; Spring-st., N. R., 8:10 A. M.
Leaving Broome st., E. R., 7:30; 30th-st., N. R., 8:30 A. M.
Leaving Peek-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M.
Refreshments of all kinds; also lines, bait &c., will be furnished on board at reasonable rates, by Mr. ROBERT STILL, long and favorably known as the popular steward of this boat. A COTILLION BAND will be on board to furnish music for the dance.
This is one of the most delightful excursions out of New-York, affording a fine view of the ocean, and also of the Government fortifications in the harbor.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, 50 CENTS.
This boat can be chartered for evening excursions. Apply to J. C. BAXTER & SONS, No. 308 West-s., or the Captain on board.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND STRATTON PORT.—The new and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt NIMMO, and the elegant steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. JONES, will leave Fulton Market-slip, E. R., and Flushing as follows:

Leave New-York at	Leave Flushing at
8 A. M., stop. at 10th st., E. R.	6:30 A. M.
9:30 A. M., stop. at 10th-st.	7 30 A. M.
12:30 P. M., stop. at 10th-st.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	1 P. M.
5 P. M.	3 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
7:30 P. M.	6 P. M., stopping at 10th st.

This arrangement will afford passengers an opportunity of viewing the different military encampments on the Islands of the East River and enjoying a day in the country. Fare 15 cents each way.

FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY.—EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS AND AROUND THE LIGHT SHIP.—The splendid steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Amos st. (West 10th st.) at 7:30; Spring st., 7:45; Robinson-st., 7:50; Broome-st., E. R., 8:15; Peck-slip, 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., Dan and Morris-st. Pier, Jersey City, at 9:10 A. M. Returning by 5 P. M. Fare, 50 cents.
A GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION ON THE FOURTH AND FIFTH.
The HERO, on her evening excursion, leaves Amos-st. (West 10th-st.) at 7 o'clock; Spring-st., 7:15; Morris-st, Pier, Jersey City, 7:

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

THE WOUNDED IN THE LAST BATTLE.

HAGERSTOWN, Wednesday, July 3.

The persons in the hospital here, in addition to the list before sent are: W.A. Mathews, Company G, First Wisconsin Regiment; F. W. Bowman, Company G, First Wisconsin Regiment; John DeHaas, Company G, John Green, Company K, James Morgan, Company E, all of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment. One man from the Eleventh was brought in slightly wounded, name not learned. Another, also from the Eleventh, was too badly hurt to move; will probably die. Levi S. Eap, a captured rebel, is dangerously wounded, the ball striking the forehead just above the right eye. There are some doubts whether more than one of the Nationals was killed. We are waiting for further particulars.

LATER.—At the upper hospital are the following: WM. S. EVANS, Company H, First Wisconsin Regiment, kicked by a horse while trying to get in an engagement; and DANIEL ORSTILL, Company E, Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, shot in the leg.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 3.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Democrat* learns from scouts just from the Southern border of Missouri, that there are 5,500 troops at Yellville, Ark., tolerably well armed and having ten pieces of flying artillery. This force consists of 1,000 Tennesseeans, 2,200 from Arkansas, 800 Kentuckians and 1,500 Missourians. They expect to increase this force some 4,000 from Gov. JACKSON'S troops, and large reinforcements are promised from the Southern Confederacy, and in one month they expect to have an active army of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

MESSRS. PRYTON and WEST, members of the Missouri Legislature, are said to be actively urging them on. Missourians who have arrived at Cairo report that all able bodied men in Southern Missouri are being impressed into the State service and marched off to the Arkansas border. Four hundred secession troops left Graves County, Ky., Friday last, to join the Confederate army at Union City, Tenn.

DR. BELLOWS, of New-York, President of the Sanitary Committee, recently appointed by President LINCOLN, to visit the camps, arsenals, barracks, hospitals, &c., throughout the country, has been here since Tuesday in the discharge of his duties. He expresses satisfaction with the condition of the arsenal and barracks here, but finds much fault with the marine hospital. To-day he visited the Illinois troops encamped at Caseyville, and was well pleased with the general condition of the men. Dr. BELLOWS leaves for New-York to-morrow.

THE KENTUCKY CIRCUIT COUBT, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 3.

In the Kentucky Circuit Court, Judge MINER presiding, the arguments in the case of BRADY and DAVIS *vs.* The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, for refusal to transport goods to Tennessee, were proceeded with. The Court expects to render a decision on Saturday, or early next week. To-day the Tennessee Directors of the road, summoned by telegraph, met here, and overruled the decision of JAMES GUTHRIE, whereby the road is now opened for freight until the decision of the Court is rendered. Shippers intend sending on freight to-morrow, but Mr. CORWIN, the Surveyor of this port, threatens to seize all articles destined for Tennessee which may be delivered to the road.

There are now seven full companies in Col. ROSSEAU'S regiment in camp. Several officers of the State Guard having resigned, entered the United States service under Col. ROSSEAU, Col. TILGMAN, of the State Guard, has resigned and gone with a considerable portion of the Regiment, to join the Tennessee troops.

Investigations into the political opinions of the teachers in public schools are going on. Many are reported as Secessionists.

The *Journal* has a letter from a member of BLANKSON DUNCAN'S regiment, giving a distressing account of affairs in Virginia. He says the men are half fed, have no clothes except what they left Louisville with, and are treated like dogs, and if the men could exercise their will would return to Kentucky. The *Democrat* has a statement to the same effect, made by a deserter, who reached here from the same regiment.

A lot of guns sent to Columbus from Union College, Tenn., lately, were returned by the citizens of Columbus.

A company of seventy-six men passed here to-day from Lexington, destined for the Southern Confederacy. Their expenses were paid by GOV. HARRIS. Another company, for the same destination, is forming at Paris, Bourbon County.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, July 3.

The Connecticut Legislature, after a session of nine weeks, adjourned *sine die*, at 10 o'clock to-night. EX-GOV. SEYMOUR offered resolutions in the House to-day, virtually upholding the South in their rebellion. He could get only eighteen members to sustain him. His rebuke was emphatic.

THE FOURTH IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 3.

The glorious Fourth will be celebrated throughout New-England to-morrow, with more than usual enthusiasm.

THE SAVANNAH PRIVATEERSMEN AGAIN IN COURT.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT—BEFORE COMMISSIONER HENRY.

Yesterday afternoon there was a large gathering of people at the Tombs, as it was understood that the examination of the privateersmen was to be held there. At a little after one o'clock, the Commissioner, J. BUCHANAN HENRY, said he was ready to proceed with the investigation.

Mr. ETHAN ALLEN, Assistant United States District Attorney, appeared for the Government, and ordered the Marshal to bring Capt. BAKER and Mr. HARLESTON, the chief officers of the privateers, into Court, which was promptly done. The rest of the prisoners were not produced, as their presence was deemed unnecessary. Mr. HARLESTON took his seat beside his counsel, Mr. LAROQUE, and Capt. BAKER sat beside Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN. Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, the other counsel for Capt. BAKER, was absent.

Mr. ETHAN ALLEN, upon opening the investigation, said: I shall ask Mr. Commissioner for another postponement of this preliminary examination. The prosecution has been so busily engaged in other matters that no time has been gained for the preparation of this case. Nevertheless, as the examination raises simply a question whether there is enough evidence to hold the prisoners for trial, we have testimony at hand sufficient, as we think, and will produce it, if the defence insist upon going on with the investigation. But as a reason why we should not proceed further, I deem it but proper to state that this case has already been laid before the Grand Jury of the District, and there is reason to suppose that a presentment to the Court will be made at an early day. It was believed by the officers of the Government that a presentment would be made before this day, but circumstances have prevented it. There can be no doubt that the Grand Inquest will come into Court in a day or two with an indictment for piracy against all these prisoners. And should they do so, that will supersede this examination, the Court will at once take charge of these prisoners by arraignment and the labor of an examination will be useless and of no advantage to the prosecution nor to the accused. The defence, therefore, can have but one motive in desiring an examination, at this time, and that is to ascertain the nature of our testimony.

Mr. RENDWAY, counsel generally for the prisoners—Yes, Sir; that is our main object.

Mr. ALLEN—Well, Sir, I will answer that desire of the defence by saying, that Capt. MYERS, of the *Joseph*, the bark captured by these privateers, is here, and the counsel for the defendants can examine him to their own satisfaction. The Government, actuated by a desire for a full and impartial trial, desires to conceal nothing, nor will we deny anything that is reasonable and fair. Capt. MYERS then can be examined by you all as fully as though he were placed upon the stand. With regard to the other witness, KNICKERBACKER, who has turned States' evidence, were we to go on with this investigation to-day, I could not bring him into Court, for he is too unwell to justify my doing so. I will not say that his life is despaired of, but I do say that he is in a delicate or dangerous condition, and it would not answer to bring him before us to-day. And this of itself would justify, I suppose, our motion to adjourn. Some of the counsel for the defence have intimated to me a willingness to waive the examination altogether. Whether this will be generally consented to by the defence I do not know. But of this we are certain, nothing of advantage will come either to the prosecution or to the defence by this examination to-day, and therefore I urge its postponement, that we may see what action the Grand Jury may take in the matter.

Mr. RENDWAY—I think we have a right to be tried. We want to know for what we are to be tried. What are we charged with? Who are our accusers?

Mr. ALLEN—You are charged with piracy and with robbery upon the high seas. The warrant upon which you were arrested is now in Court, either in the hands of the Commissioner or in possession of the Deputy Marshal. That will inform you what you are charged with, if you are in ignorance.

Mr. RENDWAY said he was satisfied.

Mr. LAROQUE—I appear for Mr. HARLESTON. I agree with Mr. ALLEN, the District-Attorney, that an examination can be of but little value to any of us. We are prisoners of war, and should be held as such, though discharged here. But we cannot act in the affirmative here and waive our examination. We propose to agree to anything reasonable the District-Attorney may suggest, but we can waive our right to an examination at some future time, if we desire it.

Mr. EPHAN ALLEN—I do not ask the defence to waive their right to an examination. I only said that some of the counsel for the defence had intimated a willingness to waive it. All that I will ask here is an adjournment, that we may see what action the Grand Inquest of the Circuit may do in the meantime.

To this proposition of the District-Attorney, Mr. Isaac Da Vega, Joseph H. Dukes and Mr. Mayer, counsel in addition to the above named, all agreed.

The Commissioner said he would then adjourn the case till Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The prisoners were then remanded, and the company dispersed.

THAT PEACE PETITION.

AN ORDER FOR THE ARREST OF A NUMBER OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Frederick A. Guion vs. John A. Kennedy and others.—This was an application, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, for an order for the arrest of Superintendent John A. Kennedy and other Policemen, and James B. Taylor, upon a charge of false imprisonment preferred by the plaintiff. The plaintiff avers that he was illegally arrested, and that his only offense was the circulation of the "peace petition," of recent notoriety, for signatures. The order was granted.

D. C. Birdsall for plaintiff.

ARRIVAL OF THE RICHMOND.

The United States screw-steamer *Richmond*, Capt. POPE, bearing the flag of Flag Officer CHARLES H. BELL, late Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval forces in the Mediterranean, arrived at this port last evening. The *Richmond* is the last ship of that squadron, the other vessels having been sent to the United States as soon as the order to recall the squadron was received. She mounts 16 guns, and has a crew of 330 men.

When intelligence was received in the Mediterranean of the treason of South Carolina, three of the *Richmond's* officers belonging to that State, viz.: Capt. D. W. INGRAHAM, Lieutenants ALEX. F. WHARLEY and WM. G. DOZIER, applied to return to the United States in order to resign. This permission was at once granted by Flag Officer BELL; and Capt POPE was subsequently sent out by the Navy Department to take the place of Capt. INGRAHAM.

The *Richmond* left Genoa on the 21st May, Gibraltar the 30th May, and Madeira the 6th of June. She has been much delayed on her passage across the Atlantic, from a defect in the frame work of the propeller. Not being able to raise it out of the water, it had to be dragged, which impeded her progress from two to three miles an hour when under sail alone. June 28 in lat. 27° 30' N., lon. 62° 45' W., boarded the American bark *Cienfuegos*, 17 days from New York, bound to Aspinwall. June 29, in lat. 29° 45' N., lon. 65° 50' W., boarded the American schooner *Jackson*, 9 days from Baltimore, Md., bound to Barbadoes.

The following is a list of her officers:

Chas. H. Bell, Flag Officer; John Pope, Captain; R. H. Wyman, 1st Lieutenant and Ex. Officer; L. A. Kimberley, 2d Lieutenant; A. B. Cummings, 3d Lieutenant; F. E Shepperd, 4th Lieutenant; Robert Boyd, Jr., 5th Lieutenant; Samuel Magaw, Lieutenant—passenger; W. S. W. Ruschenberger, Fleet Surgeon; James Suddards, Passed Assistant Surgeon; M. P. Christian, Assistant-Surgeon; Geo. F Cutter, Paymaster; Chas. A. Davis, Chaplain; John D Sims, Brevet-Captain Marines; Alan Ramsay, 2d Lieutenat Marines; J. W. Alexander, master; Edward Terry, 2d Master; G. Scull, Flag Officer's Secretary; James H. Warner, Chief Engineer; Virginius Freeman and John W. Moore, 1st Assistant-Engineers; Eben Hoyt, Jr., 2d Assistant-Engineer; Joseph W. Butler, Wm. Pollard, B. S. Herring and Henry Fagan, 3d Assistant Engineers; John E. Watson, James D. Taylor and Thomas L. Harrison, Midshipmen; Frank C. Cosby, Captain's Clerk; John M. Falk, Paymaster's Clerk; Isaac T. Choate, Boatswain; James Thayer, Gunner; Edward Williams, Carpenter; Henry T. Stocker, Sailmaker.

ARRIVAL OF THE THOMAS SWAN.

The United States transport *Thomas Swan*, SAYFIELD, from Fort Pickens June 23, *via* Key West June 28, arrived last evening.

The U. S. frigate *Mississippi*, from Boston, arrived at Fort Pickens June 23.

The ship *Charmer* sailed from Key West for New-York June 22.

The steamer *Swanee*, for New-York, sailed from Key West on the 23d.

Capt. SAYFIELD says the troops at Fort Pickens are all well.

The *Thomas Swan* brings a mail from Fort Pickens.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF COL. LA DEW'S REGIMENT.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. WM. LA DEW, arrived here yesterday, *en route* for the seat of war. They were sworn into the United States service on the 15th ult., having been recruited mainly in Herkimer and Essex Counties. They are fully armed and equipped, and ready to take the field. The following are the officers:

Colonel, Wm. La Dew: Lieutenant-Colonel, Snitter; Major, Byron Laughlin; Adjutant, S. W. Thompson; Quartermaster, Eastbrook; Surgeon, S. M. Sherman; Paymaster, Wambould; Company A, Capt. Oswald; Company B, Capt. Sponable; Company C, Capt. Corcoran; Company D, Capt. Rich; Company E, Capt. Baldwin; Company F, Capt. Riley; Company G, Capt. Brown; Company H, Capt. Doolittle; Company J, Capt. King; Company K, Capt Beverly.

The regiment left Albany on Tuesday evening, in the propeller *Western World* and two barges. They did not arrive until yesterday noon, having run aground twice, and being short of water. The Colonel reported at the United States head-quarters in State-street, immediately upon his arrrival, and the requisite supplies were furnished the men as soon as possible. The regiment was ordered to Washington, *via* Harrisburgh. They are the last of the *corps de reserve* at Albany. Four regiments remain at Elmira.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH AT CAMP SCOTT.

HEAD QUARTERS, EXCELSIOR BRIGADE,
CAMP SCOTT, STATEN ISLAND, July 3, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No 34.—To-morrow being the anniversary of the Declaration of our National Independence, the following programmes are announced for the appropriate ceremonies of the day:

1. National salute at sunrise. 2. Parade at 10 o'clock A. M. 3. Prayer by Chaplain BULKLEY, in front of the General's Head-quarters. 4. Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Major COXE. 5. Oration, by Chaplain TWITCHELL. 6. Dress parade and review at 4 o'clock P. M. 7. Grand display of fireworks at 8 o'clock P. M. 8. Ball at 9 o'clock; dancing until 12 o'clock P. M.

The commandants of regiments are directed to promulgate this order to their respective commands, as also to have the company streets and color lines cleaned and in proper order before 8 o'clock in the morning. They will be held responsible for the good behavior of the men.

Regiments will form for morning parade on their respective parade grounds, at 9½ o'clock precisely; for afternoon parade, at 3½ o'clock precisely.

Ferry-boats will leave Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-street, New-York, every half hour, landing at Camp Scott dock (Clifton) until 9 P. M.; night boat from Camp Scott landing at 12 o'clock, midnight.

By order, D. E. SICKLES,
Colonel First Regiment,
and Acting Brigadier-General Commanding.
W. J. GILBERT, Adjutant of the Post.

PARADE OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT,

HEAD-QUARTERS DE KALB REGIMENT,
HAMILTON PARK, July 3, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER.—The regiment will parade tomorrow, (Thursday,) July 4, 1861, in honor of the celebration of the Eighty-fifth Anniversary of American Independence, on Hamilton-square, as 4½ P. M. The First battalion, stationed at Yorkville Park, will report to the Adjutant at the above-mentioned hour. Drum-Major CARL DEHNINGER, will report the band and drum-corps, to the Colonel at 4½ P. M. The field and staff officers will appear mounted.

By order, Col. LEOPOLD VON GILSA.
OTTO KLEINSCHMIDT, Adjutant.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator Latham, Col. Fozer, and Jas. Wilson and lady, of California; Hon. Chas. H. Sherrill, of Albany; Major A. J. Myer, J. W. James and J. P. Drouillard, of the U. S. A.; E. Dexter and lady, of Cincinnati, and L. J. Bowry, of Paris, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hons. C. B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse; W. A. Walker and H. C. Champlin, of New-York; Col. H. Berdan, of New-York; John Kemp, of Montreal; J. Guthrie, of Penn; Major Hagner, of the U. S. A.; P. Dumas, of Peru; J. Knight, of Tennessee; Capt. Knight and family, of England; R. Sturges and family, of Boston, and Dr. J. C. Jones, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston; Col. McDougall, of the British Army; Miss Stuart and maid, of Canada; Capt C. H. H. Jenkins, of the steamship *Persia*; and Mrs. Julian McAllister and family, of California, are at the Everett House.

Hon. J. P. Denver and family, of California; Dr. J. P. Kleige, of Panama; Mrs. Capt. Whiting, of California; R. F. Trowbrige, of Syracuse; and S. D. Lawrence, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gov. Andrews, Col. J. Wetherell and James Ritchie, of Boston; James Pratt of San Francisco; Gen. T. J. Stead and T. P. Bogart, Jr., of Providence; J. K. Bassett, H. Foster, J. Marshall, Thomas Marshall and A. E. Aurense, of Mexico; Dr. R. Murray and lady, of the U. S. A., and H. B. Sealy, of the U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

John Corton Smith, minister to Chili; Col. H. D. Stover, of Washington, and Major A. A. Latour and lady, of California, are at the La Farge House.

Manuel H. Mora and family, and Miss Margaret Drew, of Paris, and A. P. Garcia and family, of New-York, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Col R. Morrill, of Philadelphia; Mr. De Geofrey, of Washington, and Mr. Hempstead, of Wisconsin, are at the Brevoort House.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.—The "Glorious Fourth" will be celebrated in this City and its environs, today, with all the outward display, and much more of the inward spirit, that has characterized its observance in years gone by. The dangers which now threaten their liberties, have revived in the hearts of the people the patriotism that animated their forefathers, and many an old fogy who has been wont to regard the great gunpowder festival as a nuisance and a bore, will to day enter with spirit into the festivities, and smile approvingly upon the "noise and confusion" with which Young America seeks to honor the great natal day of our independence. The military display will not be so large as usual, in consequence of the absence at the seat of war of the larger portion of the militia of this Division; but to make up for the deficiency a novel and not less interesting feature will be introduced in the marshaling of over 6 000 of the boys belonging to the public schools, who will be dressed in uniform and join in the military parade. The line will be formed in Fourteenth-street and University-place, at 7½ A. M., and will move as laid down in the published programme. Among the indoor celebrations the great feature of the day will be the oration of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the families of volunteers. Rev. E. H. CHAPIN will also deliver an oration at the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the "Ladies' Society for the relief of Volunteers." The ancient Tammany Society will celebrate the day in their usual style. Gen. HIRAM WALLERIDGE being the orator of the occasion. There will also be a celebration, with music and addresses, &c., at the Dutch Reformed Church in Twenty-third-street, west of Sixth-avenue. The day will be observed in the customary manner at the public Institutions on the Islands. In Brooklyn, Jersey City, Staten Island, &c., the occasion will be appropriately observed. Numerous pleasure excursions to the various places of resort in the vicinity of the City have been planned, for the details of which we refer the reader to our advertising columns. There will be a brilliant display of fireworks in the evening at the City Hall Park, Madison-square, Tompkins-square, Washington Parade-ground, and the other parks in the City.

THE HOMICIDE IN FIFTEENTH STREET.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday on the body of the boy, JOHN P. MCAUSLAND, who died on Tuesday evening, from wounds received at the hands of JAMES RODEN, as mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. It appears from evidence before the Coroner's Jury, that the lads met in Fifteenth-street and had an altercation upon some trivial matter, during which RODEN drew a knife from his pocket, and made several thrusts at the deceased, before he succeeded in bringing him to to the ground. The knife passed through deceased's heart, causing death in a few moments. The deceased was 13 years of age, and his murderer two years younger. They had been long acquainted with each other, and so far as known were always upon terms of friendship. The father of deceased is a private in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, now at the seat of war, and has been telegraphed to come and attend the funeral. The Jury found that deceased came to his death by wounds of a knife, at the hands of JAMES RODEN, on the 2d of July. Coroner JACKMAN committed RODEN to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.—The body of an unknown man was discovered, last evening, suspended by the neck from a tree at the foot of Fifty-eighth street, East River. It was taken down and conveyed to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner notified. From appearances life had been extinct but a short time.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN BROOKLYN.—The only notice to be taken by the authorities of this day will be by a display of fireworks on Fort Greene, in the Eastern District, and at Greenpoint, the firing of national salutes and the ringing of bells, for which purpose $1,000 has been appropriated. The Seventieth Regiment, Col. SAMUEL GRAHAM, the only regiment not at the seat of war, will parade through some of the principal streets in the morning, after which the command will be dismissed for the day. Some public spirited citizens in the Eastern District have secured the services of Hon. GEORGE H. FISHER to deliver an oration in Rev. Dr. PORTER'S Church, Fourth street. There will be other interesting exercises at the same place. A battalion of the Eastern District Home Guard will also parade in the morning. In the Western District the regiment of Juvenile Zouaves will parade in the morning. This command is at present composed of six companies, and commanded by the following officers: Colonel, S. J. Quimby; First Company, South Brooklyn Union Zouaves—Captain, S. Baldwin; Second Company—Captain, A. W. Jackson; Lexington Guards—Captain, D. Lynch, Jr.: Seventy-first Junior Zouaves—Captain, H. Crocker; Union Zouaves—Captain, L. Jerome. The corps will fall in at 9 o'clock A. M., on South street, near Carroll Park, and will march through Hoyt street, Fulton-avenue, DeKalb-avenue to Fort Greene, Myrtle-avenue, Fulton-street, Clinton street to Carroll-street. At 4 o'clock P. M. there will be a flag raising at the Central Congregational Church, Ormond place, near Fulton-avenue, when several addresses will be made, and the oath of allegiance will be administered. The fireworks in the Western District will be displayed on Fort Greene, and will consist of the following pieces: 1. Illuminated Yew Tree; 2, Cascade; 3, Star of America; 4, Persian Rose; 5, Polka Dance and Colored Battery; 6, Triple Cross of Malta; 7, Fairies Frolic; 8, Emblem of Freedom; 9, Indian Palmetto; 10, Emblem of Industry; 11, Our Army; 12, The American Coat of Arms.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The public schools were all closed last evening for the balance of the week, to enable the pupils and teachers to celebrate the National Anniversary in a suitable manner. The last hours of the sessions yesterday were devoted to patriotic demonstrations calculated to inspire those present with veneration and love for their country.

BROOKLYN SHIPPING.—During the month of June 119 vessels were discharged at this port, viz.: Sugar and molasses 86, coffee 1, ballast 5, naval stores 2, hides 6, honey 2, salt 3, logwood 5, palm-leaf 2, coal 3, guano 2, merchandize 2.

The Red Avenger of the North—the Comet Seen July 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you will allow me, I should like to occupy a small space in your columns to notice the sudden advent, in our *midst* almost, of a very brilliant and grandly beautiful comet, which can now be seen in the northern sky.

Its position, when first seen last evening about 8½ o'clock, was about ten degrees to the east of the constellation of the Great Bear or Dipper, and between that constellation and the North Star. The nucleus was about ten degrees below the lowest star of the constellation, on a line with the stars forming the handle of the Dipper, and about thirty degrees above the horizon. The tail, or bush, streamed out grandly in a perpendicular direction towards, and past the zenith thirty degrees, being over ninety degrees in its whole length as perceptible to the eye. The nucleus was extremely brilliant, and much superior in that respect to the comets of 1845 and 1858. Its brilliancy was much greater than any of the visible stars, and larger than the apparent size of Venus in the most favorable time. It appeared as that planet would if a thin mist were before it. The tail, for about ten degrees above the nucleus, was very brilliant, or rather luminous, gradually fading away towards the zenith. The atmosphere at the time was in a singularly luminous condition.

Looking at it with a small glass, I thought that a group of stars could be seen through the tail within ten degrees of the nucleus, but am not confident, about fifteen degrees from the nucleus, stars could be seen plainly through it, and also along the margin much closer. The whole bush had a slight curvature towards the constellation. About 10 and 11 o'clock it became very brilliant, and had moved towards the horizon several degrees.

I have made a slight and imperfect sketch of it so as to give a clearer idea of its position than would be possible by words, though no artist can or ever has pictured a comet fitly.

Not having seen any prediction published of this comet, I was much surprised, as no doubt the most of others were. Can't some of our astronomers enlighten us? Let our Southern friends beware of our new ally, for it is coming at 'em.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light and the Pony Express.

$2,055,368 in Treasure for New-York.

The Pony Express has anticipated the intelligence the *Northern Light* brings from California.

The Panama *Star* and *Herald* of June 24, has been received. Its only news from Central America is the following:

"The French exploring expedition which left this city in April, to cross the Isthmus at the Darien, with the view of making further investigations as to the practicability of opening a ship canal, returned on the 17th inst., having been unable to effect their object owing to the heavy rains. The expedition got as far as the river Chuquinaca, after having gone 19 miles up the Sabana and nine up the Lara, during which time they had to overcome a great many difficulties, and put up with a good deal of hardship. They met with no elevation more than 40 metres above the level of the sea. We understand they communicated with the Indians, who have expressed their willingness to allow the expedition to prosecute their journey unmolested. The party intend returning to France at once, and coming out again in December, so as to follow up their plans in the dry season of 1862.

A company of Californians came down on the steamer *Orizaba*, from San Francisco, with the object of prosecuting gold mining in Nicaragua. They bring with them, we learn, a large quantity of machinery, and purpose proceeding to their destination on the *Columbus*.

The steamship *Bogota*, from the Western Coast of New-Granada, arrived at Panama on the 21st. Among her passengers she brought Hon. J. C. SMITH, late United States Minister to Bolivia. We take the following summary of news from the *Star* and *Herald*:

From Chili we learn that Congress has assembled at Santiago. The President, in his address, alludes to the treaty of limits with Bolivia, which is to be placed before Congress immediately. The President is to decide as arbitrator the limits between Ecuador and New-Granada. The Government is occupied with a new postal convention with Great Britain, based on the free transportation of mail matter through one country which has been prepaid in the other. The territory of Llanquihue is to be converted into a State. The Southern Railroad is to be continued to the banks of the Maule River. Within two months trains are expected to pass through the San Pedro tunnel between Valparaiso and Quillota.

In a few days the Government was expected to decide the final line to be adopted by the Valparaiso and Santiago railroad; there are said to be sufficient funds to carry on the work on the entire line. It is talked of extending the line of steamers *vid* the Straits of Magellan from Valparaiso to Montevideo, under a subvention from Chili.

Bolivia has made overtures to Peru to renew friendly relations, to which end the National Assembly have addressed a letter to the Peruvian Government, of which the following is a translation:—"The Constituent Assembly of Bolivia, sincerely animated with the desire to re-unite the bonds of peace and harmony with their neighbor and sister republic of Peru, has decided to address themselves to the provisional government of the republic, in order that, through diplomatic measures, and as circumstances may direct, they may be enabled to establish negotiations which will lead to the establishment of a treaty of peace, friendship and commerce, based on justice and national dignity."

The New-Granadian vessel-of-war *Salamander* arrived in this port from Buenaventura on the 18th inst., we believe for the purpose of procuring supplies, but as both the blockading vessels are now at Panama, the port of Buenaventura may be considered virtually open to commerce for the present, and vessels will be free to enter and depart until the *Clio* and *Salamander* are again dispatched thither.

The news from Vancouver's Island announces a fight at Cape Mudge, on the shore of the Gulf of Georgia, between 400 Hydah Indians and the British gunboat *Forward*.

The *British Colonist* publishes the following account of the engagement:

Capt. ROBSON sent Mr. HORN and Mr. GOUGH, of Nanaimo, ashore, and requested that they would deliver up the property stolen from Salt Spring Island and Victoria.

The Indians refused, and attempted to seize the messengers, who, however, made their escape aboard.

The Hydahs, who numbered 400, fired several muskets at the gunboat, and Capt. ROBSON fired a shot over their heads, to which they replied by firing several volleys.

One of the gunboat's people was shot in the leg.

A discharge of grape-shot was then sent among them, and they scattered to the woods, firing as they went.

The fight then became general. The rifle-plates of the gunboat were raised, and the men placed behind them, poured volley after volley into the Indians, which they replied to briskly.

After twenty minutes' firing the savages raised a flag of truce, and two of their tyhees came on board. They were put in irons.

The next morning the canoes were searched, and an immense quantity of stolen property was recovered.

Mr. CLARKE, gunner, says he saw two dead bodies ashore, and seven Indians mortally wounded. A great many were slightly wounded. The Indians were burying their dead in the morning, and it is thought a large number were killed.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Mercantile Intelligence—$1,345,000 in Treasure en route—Political Movements—The Rebels at Work in Arizona.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, July 2.

The Pony Express passed here at 3 o'clock A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 22—P. M.

Arrived 20th, ship *Gospel*, from Boston; sailed 19th, ship *Merman*, for London; 21st, ship *Mary Robinson*, for New-York; British war steamer *Tartar*, for Panama, carrying $12,500 treasure, for England; steamer *Sonora*, carrying 200 passengers, and $1,244,000 treasure, for New-York, $8,000 for England, and $20,000 for Panama. Total, $1,345,000.

The following cabin passengers also sailed by the *Sonora*:

J. W. Raymond, L. Gofter and wife, Mrs. Col. J C. Fremont and family, Col. J. M. Catlin, C. Adolph Low, Capt. J. C. Handler, U. S. A.; Lieut. A. M. Randall, U. S. A.; Mrs. Stewart, Dan'l Gibb and mother, Mr. Brown Bengamen, Don Juan Robinson, G. B. Haycock, Gen. Noas, Gen. Stevens, G. B. Duffield, M. Dryman, M. J. Butler, F. Boody and family, Miss Conway and F. Shaffer, H. Levy, Mrs. Wilkey, J. Portugal. O. Sanchez, O. Young, H. Roberts Stafford, A. R. Kimball, W. Clark, R. Conrad, Mr. Duffield and family, G. R. Smith, A. McDonald, A. C. Joseph, Richard J. Lee, Mrs. A. Stevens and two children.

Among the passengers was a company of United States Sappers and Miners, numbering some 30 men. No less than four fine Union flags were conveyed by this steamer to regiments in service at the East—the tokens of sympathy and admiration of California friends.

The ship *Mary Robinson*, for New-York, carries 1,050 bales wool as a portion of her cargo.

Trade remains completely stagnant. Money is plenty, but the rates of interest to borrowers vary considerably. Exchange on New-York is at 5@6 per cent. discount. Some important sales of wheat, to make up the cargo of the ship *Old Colony*, have been made at $1 62½@..1 90 per 100 pounds.

Samples of new wheat begin to make their appearance in market.

The Republican Convention finished their proceedings on the 20th inst., and adjourned *sine die*. They nominated the following complete ticket, which is regarded by all parties as an exceedingly strong one: For Governor, LELAND STANFORD; Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN F. CHILLIS, formerly of New-York; Members of Congress, T. G. PHELPS, formerly of New-York, and A. A. SARGEANT, formerly of Massachusetts; Judge of the Supreme Court, EDWARD NORTON, formerly of New-York; Clerk of the Supreme Court, FRANK F. FARGO, formerly of New-York; Attorney-General, FRANK M. PIXLEY, formerly of New-York; Comptroller, G. R. WASSON, formerly of Connecticut; Treasurer, DAVID R. ASHLEY, formerly of Michigon; Surveyor-General, J. HOUGHTON, formerly of Massachusetts; State Printer, P. P. AVERY, formerly of Mrssachusetts.

The fact of most of the candidates being natives of New-York appears to have been entirely accidental.

The National appointees under the present Administration are nearly all New-England. Under the last Administration they were nearly all natives of the Southern States, with a preponderance in favor [illegible] formerly stationed in the military [illegible] coast, was still at Los Angeles on the [illegible]able service of plate had been pre[illegible]is California friends. It is rumored [illegible]dy leave for Texas by the overland [illegible] accompanied by some fifty Californians [illegible] service under JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Gen. JOHNSON had received information from Washington that his resignation from the National Army was accepted.

An anonymously printed circular and handbill had been posted up throughout the City of San Francisco, directed against W. M. GWYNNE, and warning him to leave the State by the next steamer. The authors of the disreputable publication are not known.

The Los Angeles *Star* of the 15th inst., contains news from Arizona and the southeastern borders of the State. Since the discontinuance of the Overland Mail the Apache Indians have become alarmingly hostile. At last accounts they appeared to have full control of Arizona Territory, and neither persons or property were safe there.

The military of Fort Buchanan are represented as affording no protection, remaining close within their posts.

The United States posts at Fort Tejon and Fort Mohave in the State are to be abandoned, and the head-quarters established at Los Angeles, where four companies have already arrived.

The *Star* remarks that with the abandonment of Forts Tejon and Mohave, the stockholders of the country will be given up to the mercy of the Indians. Instead of concentrating troops at Los Angeles, it suggests whether it would not be well to station them at the Vadous, and thus afford protection to the miners, graziers and farmers, as well as the traders on the Salt Lake road.

A correspondent writing from the Tejon Pass, June 15th, calls attention to some recent cases of horse-stealing in the Mohave region, and the return of the miners from the Potasia Cay. It is represented that there is a general stampede—every one leaving the district, and all owing to the removal of the United States troops.

The steamer *Cortes* arrived at San Francisco on the 20th from Portland, Oregon, bringing a battalion of United States infantry, consisting of two companies of the Fourth Regiment, which distinguished itself on so many occasions in Medos, and one company of the Ninth Regiment, Capt. H. D. WALLING, a Southerner by birth, but true to his flag, is in command of the remainder of the Fourth Regiment, consisting of three more companies, and was to leave Oregon by the next steamer for San Francisco.

Dates from Oregon are to the 17th.

Intelligence from Lieut. MOLLINS' expedition had been received. They had crossed the Spokari River, 15 miles northeast from Walla Walla. A bridge 105 feet in length had been constructed across Little Spokari.

Two volunteer companies had been raised in Portland, called the "Union Guards" and the "Jefferson Guards." One infantry and one cavalry company are being formed at Salem.

Never, since the settlement of Oregon, have the crops been as backward as the present Spring. During the forepart of the week the rain was almost incessant, and the weather was more like April than June. Farmers say if this kind of weather should continue three weeks longer, the wheat crop will not amount to even half the usual croo. Grass is generally good.

The Puget Sound *Herald*, of the 6th, says: "Yesterday the officers and seamen of the United States steamer *Massachusetts* were sworn, in compliance with the recent order from the Government. Several of the men refused to take the oath of allegiance, alleging that, after signing the articles of agreement, no such oath could be exacted. They were, of course, discharged.

The Weehawken Riot.

A TRUE VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

A report was in circulation this (Wednesday) morning, that DEVLIN, who was shot by ROACH in the riot at Weehawken on Monday, had died of his injuries. This report was false, as the injured man was still alive at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The following is believed to be a true version of the affair as gathered by disinterested parties—Americans and Germans—who witnessed the affair. From their statements, it appears that on Sunday afternoon, JOHN DEFFEY attempted to create a disturbance with ROACH, keeper of a groggery, whom he dared out in the street to fight, calling him a Corkonian and other names.

ROACH, by the advice of others, paid no attention to the threats made against him, and finally DEFFEY made an attack, when ROACH struck him twice over the head with a revolver. Constable SCOTT then interfered and the trouble for that night was ended. On Monday forenoon DEFFEY, accompanied by four or five men, came down from the hill and attempted to renew the quarrel, when ROACH closed and locked up his house. The rioters then went into SULLIVAN'S and drank several glasses of beer, when SULLINAN refused to give them anything more and persuaded them to go home. This they refused to do, and, by threats and a promise to go home, procured another drink. They then rushed out into the street and broke into ROACH'S house. At this time a carpenter, named JOHN B. SANFORD, who was working on a building adjoining, went in and advised the men to desist, when they threatened violence if he interfered. ROACH then stood behind the counter, with a revolver in his hand, and DEFFEY starting to go behind the counter, SANDFORD said, "ROACH, you must protect yourself," and then went out. Just as he got outside the shots were fired, and a moment afterwards ROACH was dragged out into the street, and was there kicked and beaten with a bar of iron and an axe. At this time, MARY O'DONNEL came out, when she received three blows from the man with the bar of iron, two of them taking effect on the head and the other across one of her wrists. ROACH'S mother, an old woman over 70 years of age, came up to save her son, when one of the rioters, a powerful man, seized hold of, and threw her violently in the street. ROACH was then lying prostrate on the ground